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VOL. XXVI. NO. 4 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 23, 1906.

Hon. Aaron P. Priolean

To the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:.....

I appear here to present my contention before this honorable body in the contest now under consideration by you, not because it is a pleasure for me to do so, but, that I feel that it is a duty imposed upon me by the great ruler of all Governments, expressed through the voters and citizens of the First Congressional District of the State of South Carolina.

Gentlemen, there is a time for all things, and the time has come when this great American Congress, which has the scales of justice in its hands, to decide whether it will stand by the Constitution and laws, that were founded upon an equality to all citizens, irrespective of race color or previous condition of servitude, or whether it will allow the Constitution and laws to be trampled upon before its eyes, by the so-called election laws of the State of South Carolina.

Can any State be greater than the Union? I answer no. The United States Constitution and laws are the Supreme laws of the land, and each official in the several States of the Union is bound by his oath to stand by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country.

The 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States were passed by Congress and submitted to all the States and the people and Legislature of South Carolina, as well as other States, ratified and accepted these amendments, which became a part of the fundamental law of this country, and the State of South Carolina, and its citizens are bound thereby. Also, according to the provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, and the Act of Congress of June 25th, 1868, the fundamental condition of which was that the suffrage provision as it then stood, should never be changed. Therefore, gentlemen, I contend that the State of South Carolina has had no powers given her to dephive any citizen who is qualified under her constitution and the Act of 1868 from voting, as long as this Act and the Amendments to the Federal Constitution have not been changed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the Amendments to the Constitution, and the Act of Congress of 1868 are both now in full force and are the supreme law of the land, and I contend that the members of Congress, each and every one, Democrats and Republicans, are in honor bound to uphold the laws of the United States and the Constitution thereof in obedience to the great obligation each member took by his oath or affirmative to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States when he was sworn in before the bar of this House, in the memorable Congressional Halls, as a member of the United States Congress.

The Constitution gave the House the right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and such judgment and qualification by this Congress can only be done fairly and squarely by ascertaining which of the two contending parties to a contest is the choice of the majority of the electors in the Congressional District under consideration according to the Constitution and laws of the United States then in force. This body need not consider the State of South Carolina at all if she has violated her obligations to the union.

The 14,663 citizens and voters of the First Congressional District of South Carolina, some who were allowed to vote, others who were rejected, gave their names as well as the names of the precinct, ward and county in which they lived, thus offering the contestee the opportunity to discover any one of these voters who were not a resident of the place he claimed. Out of the whole 14,663 men over 21 years of age he failed to find one or to produce one of this number who was not at the polls and stated in the lists which are incorporated in the record in this contest. The committee also failed to produce one of this number who was not at the registration office applying for a certificate to enable him to vote, and who was not denied the said certificate. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the names of each of these 14,663 male citizens over 21 years of age, in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, were taken by a secretary or clerk of the precinct chairman at each polling place as set forth in the record, which secretaries and the County Chairmen were designated to act for the Republican candidate on the 6th day of November, 1904, and this was the only time for me to get my votes counted. For the State managers were friends or supporters of the contestee. In consequence we had a man appointers of the contestee. In consequence we had a man appointed by each Republican County Committee to take the names of these men which appear upon the lists in the record. The men were our managers and the only means by which we could safeguard the interests of my constituents. These men were instructed to write the names of each voter as he appeared at the polls and rejected by the managers. Under the heading of these lists in the record which reads as follows:

State of South Carolina, County of
Precinct No. Ward No.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens and residents of the county and State aforesaid are over 21 years of age, appeared at the registration office in the County and State aforesaid to be registered and were refused. And on the eighth day of November A. D., 1904, offered to vote for Hon. A. P. Priolean for Representative in the Fifty-Ninth Congress and were rejected.

A number of these voters wrote their own names to the heading of these lists under the watchful care of the regular secretary and two more men acting as the Republican rallying committee at each of the polling precincts where the number of the voters were sufficient to warrant the same. We had these men sent there in time record the names of the voters at the time and place. And the number of rejected voters certified to by these managers are 14,429, and the State Board of Canvassers gave me 234, the contestee is alleged to have had 6,068 votes, making a total for me of 14,668 from this amount alleged to have been cast for the contestee, Geo. S. Legare, gives me, the contestant 8,595 majority.

Now Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, what is the voting strength of the people of the First Congressional District of South Carolina as shown by the census of 1900? The Republican vote is shown to be 28,868 votes and the Democratic 1,500. These are the figures of the United States Government and they will show to you that the names on these lists on the record as hereinbefore referred to are absolutely correct. It is obvious to any one that the vote cast for me should have been from 20 to 25 thousand more, for the voters are there
Republicans ha
claim that 34,00
reside in the
trict of South
they a free ballot, all of them would have been cast for me and the Presidential electors.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, if two men were intended from the creation to be a majority over one, and if three men were also counted to be a majority over two, and following the analogy as far as you wish to go, I contend that if every voter the Democrats could muster had come out to vote for the contestee, the Hon. Mr. Legare, in the numbers given by the census of 1900, he could not possibly be elected. The colored Republican voters are in a very large majority in this district.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, there has been no claim by the contestee, his friends or supporters, that storms, cyclones, earthquakes and lava, rivers rolling therefrom, or any other destructive agents, visited this district so as to reduce or change the result of the Republican voters in the district since 1900 when the census was taken. Therefore gentlemen, I claim that all these people were in the district on the 8th day of November, 1904, and wished to vote for the President, Vice-President and for the candidate of the Republicans for a seat in Congress from the First District of South Carolina. The rights and privileges of these people were denied them under every scheme and unlawful pretext, such as could be devised. I brought the names of those who left their homes and offered to vote for me and were rejected by the friends and supporters of the contestee, the Hon. George S. Legare. This contestee or rather candidate who had the entire control of the election and used it to prevent legal and honest voters from voting their choice.

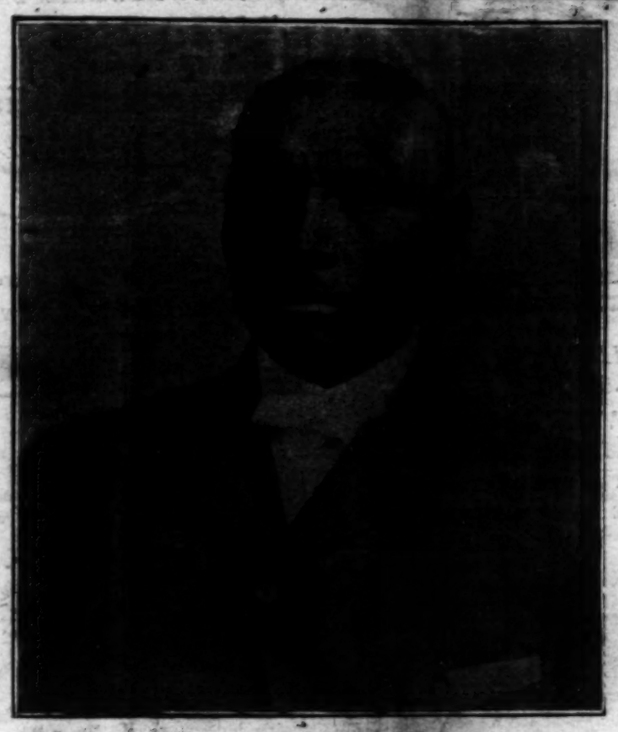
Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I have been deprived of 14,595 votes by the notorious and fradulent election laws of the State of South Carolina and bring my case before you, who are the legal and tribunal to decide this important question which by the Federal Constitution is the Court of last resort. Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution o fthe United States reads as follows:

"Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, etc."

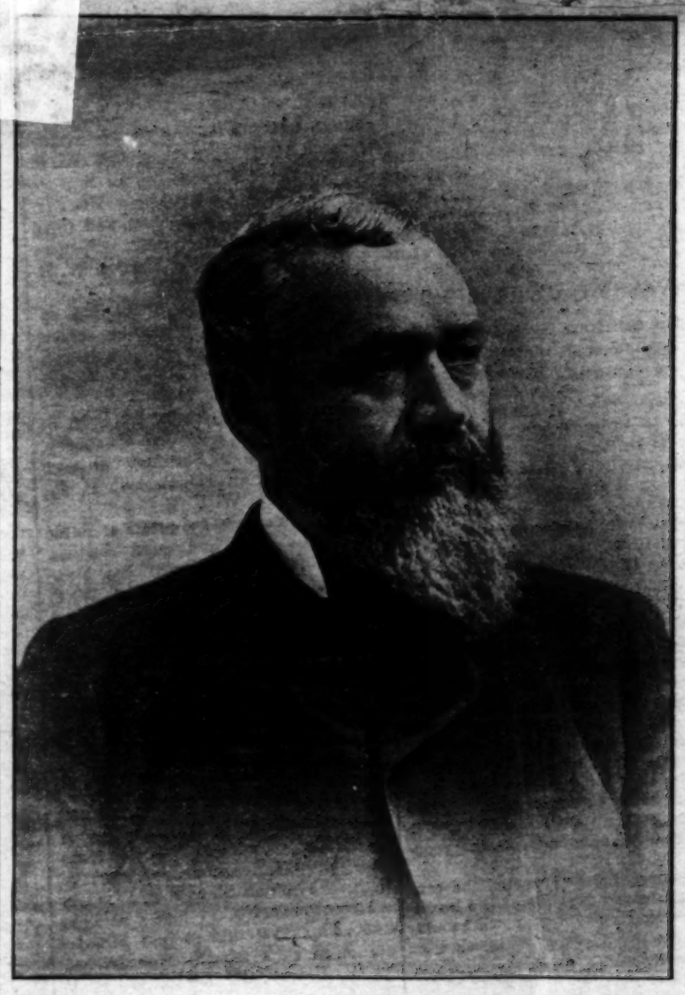
Continued to page four.

THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS.

It is quite evident that the colored Americans are doing something throughout this country. They are beginning to realize the importance of doing something to commend them to the favorable consideration and respect of the more fortunate citizens who have made mercantile business throughout the country a success. The colored Americans have decided to make politics an incident and not the direct object of their citizenship. Of course they intend to exercise their civil and political rights; they intend to demand their rights at the ballot box as they see it under the Constitution of the United States. This question of social equality which so disturbs the white man is not entertained by the colored American because he knows that he cannot enter any one's house without his consent. It will not be long before the colored American will have everything his oppressers have and when they realize this he will not discriminate on account of color. If the pulpit would only do its duty in this particular this race prejudice would be eliminated. The colored pulpit seems to have one object in view and that is to get money to build a large church. If the pulpit would only teach the congregation how to live and how to secure and conduct a business, how long would it be before the colored Americans would command the respect and admiration of more fortunate citizens? Let us be up and doing.



HON. AARON P. PRIOLEAN. OF BERKLEY CO., S. C.



EX-GOV. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The leaders in the Senate and House are working so that adjournment may be about the 30th of this month.

Dr. Nakamura, a professor of architecture of Tokio, says that much of the damage to San Francisco was due to poor mortar and faulty construction.

Mrs. Jane E. Kickham, one of the oldest residents of the city, died last Tuesday morning. She was 1000 years old.

The Detroit Informer completed its second year's existence under the present management with last week's issue.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republican party was begun last Sunday in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, and continued four days. Men were present from many sections.

The kidnapper of any child for ransom should be sentenced for life instead of twenty years, as was the case with the kidnapper of Freddie Muth.

Last Tuesday was observed in Texas as Emancipation Day.

A millionaire merchant of New York has agreed to give over $250,000 for the erection of a building for the Norfolk Naval Y. M. C. A. The name of the giver has not been made known.

It is said President Roosevelt will write no more magazine articles during his term of office.

The special House Committee investigatng the Government Hospital for the Insane continued last Tuesday. Dr. G. M. Kober a local physician commended the cleanliness and general good care of patients.

President Roosevelt was unable to attend the funeral of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, because of official duties.

Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, sailed last Saturday on the steamer Zeeland from New York for Europe.

The hanging of William E. Wilcher, who murdered Henry J. Smith, will take place in August. He was sentenced last week by Judge Letcher, of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge, Va.

Col. Rufus E. Lester, member of Congress from Georgia, who was severely injured last Friday week, died at 6.22 o'clock last Saturday evening. He was born December 12, 1837, in Burke county, Ga.

Immune certificates for yellow fever will be required at New York after today of all passengers arriving on steamers from Havana. If passengers have not the certificates they will be transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Governor Beckham laid the cornerstone of the new Kentucky Capitol last Saturday afternoon at Frankfort, Ky., in the presence of a large crowd of people.

The board of trustees of the University of Georgia at a recent meeting adopted a resolution providing that the students shall not play football after this year.

The Senate passed a bill last Monday to authorize the District Commissioners to accept a donation of land in Takoma Park and a donation of money of $30,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of building a public library.

About fifteen hundred persons at the city of Madison, Wis., spent last Sunday outside of the city because of the superstitious fear of the destruction of the city, as predicted last week by a negro exhorter. He said that the waters of Lakes Mendota and Monona would rise up and engulf the city because of its iniquities.

An unknown man threw a bomb at M. Hunbert, the governor of the prison at Kuvno, which seriously wounded him.

Dr. E. M. Sutton, one of the leading surgeons of Illinois, committed suicide last Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. Why he committed suicide is not known.

Ernest H. Denicke, son of E. A. Denicke, a wealthy banker at San Francisco, who killed an unknown man on April 20th, has been dismissed by Police Judge Shortall. Evidence showed that the victim was a looter.

It is stated that Chinese at Turgan attacked and dangerously wounded Dr. Horne, the medical representative of an American insurance company, and very slightly wounded his assistant, Forbes Madie.

Justice of the Peace Blythe, at Calumet, Mich., while out fishing with some friends one day this week, became separated from them and was lost for forty-eight hours. He was found up in a tree by a searching party with a pack of wolves under him.

The Fourth of July in this city will be a quiet one. By the general orders the police shall examine all stores or other places where firecrackers are now stored or offered for sale, and determine if the proprietors have permits signed by the Fire Marshal. Firecrackers over 3 1-2 inches long will not be tolerated.

Walter S. Sealaszkwicz, former president of the Polish National Society, states that the city of Portland, Oregon, has an anarchistic society which contemplates the assassination of President Roosevelt.

An angry mob tried to kill County Treasurer Peter Parker at Toledo, Ohio, last Tuesday morning and started to tear down the caging in his office to get at him.

Fire destroyed the magazine at Messina, Italy, last Monday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD POPULAR EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS

Only $10 Round Trip.

June 29, July 13 and 27, August 3 and 4, September 14 and 28, 1906.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates, good going only on Train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7.00 a.m., arriving Niagara Falls at 11.00 p.m.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days including date of sale, on all regular trains, except "Black Diamond" Express of Lehigh Valley Route.

Call on ticket agents for pamphlet giving full particulars as to stop-overs, side trips, etc.

Response of Gov. Pinchback

RESPONSE OF GOVERNOR P. B. S. PINCHBACK TO TOAST PROPOSED IN HIS HONOR AT BANQUET OF THE GRADUATES OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

It affords me great pleasure to be one of this goodly company and to have the opportunity to say a word to the young men who have finished their studies, passed successful examinations and received diplomas as Bachelor of Laws from the time-honored and reliable Howard University—a national institution which is held in the highest esteem by our people throughout the country, not only on account of its intrinsic merit but because of the honored name it bears.

This is an important and inspiring event to these young men and to their relatives and friends a gladsome and glorious day.

Young men, the future for you is full of promise and big with opportunities and possibilities. But to fully utilize these, achieve success and make a name for yourselves there are certain basic lines of action which you must pursue. First and foremost, you should make it a law unto yourselves as fixed as that of the Medes and Persians that your word is as good as your bond. In other words that your integrity shall be unimpeachable Next in importance is for you to remember the value of time; to be careful in making and keeping engagements; exercising method and precision in the conduct of business. And withal never forget that it pays to be polite and considerate toward all with whom you may come in contact.

I said in the beginning the future is full of promise for you young men. And so it is. But it is also full of exactons. Greater proficiency and higher ideals in every line of endeavor will be required by future employers. The spread of education and the growth of intelligence among the masses of the people is simply marvelous. It is only observable by those who keep abreast with the leading publications; but it is true all the same and it requires only a moment's reflection for you to realize that the day of the "survival of the fittest" is rapidly approaching. Character, honesty, capability and industry in the legal and all other vocations will be the demand of the future.

Therefore it is that I most earnestly admonish you, my young friends, to bear these facts in mind, to remember that although you have finished your course in the Law School and secured your diploma your work is not finished, but in truth just begun.

It is said there is always room at the top in every profession. If you expect as you surely desire, to be among that select number in your calling, you will have to cultivate all the virtues, be temperate, studious, reliable and industrious—ever on the alert to increase your knowledge, enlarge your vision and make yourselves masters of your profession.

Young gentlemen, I must heartily congratulate you on your good beginning and wish you God speed in your journey through life.

COLORED ELK MEMBERS MAY WEAR THE BADGE.

New York, June 20.—The justices of the court of special sessions have decided, in a test case, that the negro organization of Elks, the "improved benevolent and protective order of Elks of the world," may legally wear the badge inscribed "I. B. P. O. E. W." without infringing on the white order.

The souvenir postal card of the Fountain Pharmacy which was given to the many patrons of Gray and Gray, druggists, in honor of the first anniversary of their store, proved to be a great hit. In appreciation of the generous patronage of the past year, the anniversary sale at complimentary prices will continue until Monday. As the edition of the souvenir postal is practically exhausted, those desiring to secure one should call early.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ECXURSION, SUNDAY, JUNE 24

$1.00 Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg and return.

$1.35 Berkeley Springs and return.

$2.00 Cumberland and return.

Special train leaves Washington at 8.05 a.m.

Music for the annual picnic of the Sunday School and congregation of St. Luke's will be furnished by the Washington Musical orchestra.

READ THE BEE.

A IAR PEOPFE.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
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9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

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LONDON "FERRIS" WHEEL.

Doom of an Attraction Similar to the One of Chicago World's Fair Fame.

London.—At the end of the summer one of London's most famous landmarks will disappear. This is the big wheel at Earl's court, which, after an eleven-year existence, is to be pulled down, and the work of destruction is expected to cost more than $50,000.

In 1893 a company was formed and erected the gigantic wheel, 300 feet in diameter, at a cost of $300,000. The wheel was constructed on the same plan as the Ferris wheel, built at the world's fair in Chicago. The latter was transported to St. Louis and was destroyed there by dynamite a few weeks ago.

The idea of seeing London in this way soon "caught on," and 2,500 people have made the leisurely journey. As the charge is one shilling they have paid over $100,000 for the privilege of doing so.

The year after it was opened the wheel received its biggest advertisement. At 8:15 one night it suddenly stopped, and all efforts to restart it were unsuccessful.

Sixty passengers were in the cars, and, as the time went by, messages on paper came fluttering down to the attendants. One appeal read:

"No. 8 car from bottom on N. E. side. Get a rocket sent up with a string attached, so that we can get some food up. We shall eat one another soon. Be quick."

After a long time some sailors were found who climbed up the supports with food and drink. With this the 60 passengers had to be content until seven o'clock the following morning when, amid great cheering from the passengers and hundreds of relatives and friends who had assembled, the great wheel once more revolved.

The company presented each passenger with $25, and next day the wheel was packed from morning till night with passengers, who hoped that something would again go wrong with the machinery.

PARASITES ARE WELCOMED

Foes of Brown Tailed-Moth Being Brought to the United States.

New York.—Prof. Trouvelot, scientist, brought certain brown-tailed moths to this country years ago for experimental purposes. A vagrant breeze wafted a nest of the caterpillars afar. They multiplied so fast that today the pest is almost national.

Congress appropriated $100,000 to find a remedy for the evil, and the agricultural department sent a man abroad to look for it. This expert has invested in 5,000,000 parasites guaranteed to eat up the brown-tailed moth to the last hair.

The immigrants are on their way to America. A laboratory has been fitted up at Saugus, Mass., to receive them. Five million parasites have never been so warmly welcomed to these shores before.

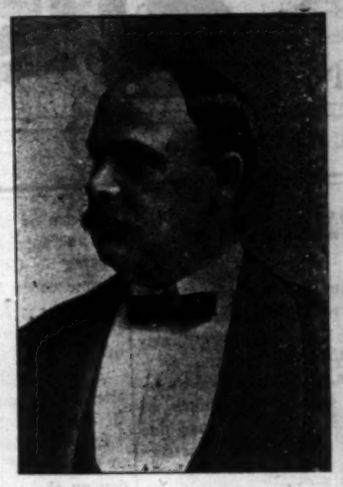
Beard at Auction.

A man's beard 14 feet long is to be sold in a few days at Stevens' auction-rooms in Covent Garden. It is the longest beard in the world, and was the personal property of the late Amos Broadhurst, who was, because of it, one of the freaks exhibited by Barnum & Bailey.

Not In The Trust

PURITY ICE CO.

L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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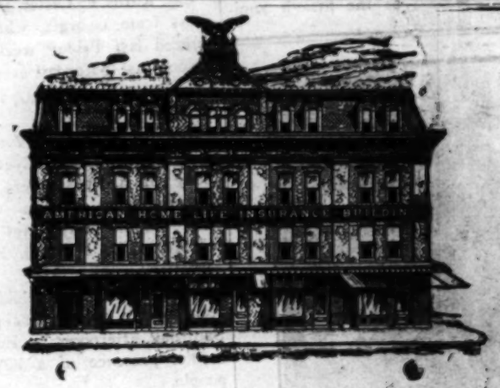

SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK

WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

New Word for Englishmen.

"Electrobus" is a word that is likely to be acecpted in London before long. The London Chronicle has this to say of words of similarly bad make-up: "The last edition of Webster has had to admit 'electrocute' (under protest, as a newspaper word), although the final syllable of the Latin participle 'secutus,' borrowed from 'execute,' is as meaningless as the final syllable lopped from 'omnibus.' Even before that 'electrolier' had forced its way in, with its barbarous 'lier' from 'chandelier,' in which the 'l' belongs to the candle part of the word. These 'electro' violences to language seem to be inevitable, though 'electro' itself means only amber and should, strictly, be 'electrico' in such compounds."

Identity Belongs to Artist.

A Paris court has decided that an artist remains master of the identity of his work after he has sold it, and that the substitution of any other name on it entitles him to damages.

JUSTICE BROWN RETIRES.

Michigan Jurist Quits United States Supreme Bench After Fifteen Years' Service.

Washigton, — Aassociate Justice Henry B. Brown has retired from the bench of the United States supreme court, after serving since 1891. It is understood that he will be succeeded by William H. Taft, at present secretary of war.

On the minutes of the supreme court there has been spread a letter to Justice Brown signed by Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Harlan, Brewer, White and Peckham, expressing their regret over his retirement and testifying to their high appreciation of his services on the bench. Justice Brown made a suitable reply.

HENRY B. BROWN.
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Who Has Retired.)

The retiring justice was 70 years old last March. He ascended the bench in January, 1891. Previous to that year he had been United States judge for the Eastern district of Michigan, from 1875 until 1890.

NEW BREED OF FOWLS.

Ingenuity of New Jersey Farmer Overcomes the Annoyance of Scratching.

New York.—A New Jersey farmer has developed a breed of hens that ought to prove popular. For a number of years he had been annoyed by a neighbor's hens scratching in his garden, so he set about devising a strain of hens that would stay at home and not annoy the neighbors. He says he has succeeded. The new breed of fowls has legs of uneven length. The right leg is about six inches long and the left leg four. Owing to this inequality in underpinning a hen is unable to take steps of equal length. When she endeavors to wander any distance from the coop she walks in a circle and soon finds herself back at her own door. Furthermore, there can be no scratching by hens with mismated legs. When a hen stands on the short leg the long one is put out of business and when she stands on the long one the short one can't reach the ground.

CANVASSING BY TELEPHONE

London Solicitors Have New Way of Adding to Burdens of Feminine Population.

London.—The telephone, now installed in so many private houses, is likely to be turned into a troublesome adjunct of life if the new method of employing it for advertisement and canvassing purposes be pursued. The following is an illustration:

"Ring-a-ting went the bell of the telephone in my private house at teatime.

"Ringer—Are you 0000 Kensington?

"Receiver—Yes.

"Ringer—Is Mrs. S— at home?

"Receiver—She is. Who shall I say wants her?

"Ringer—I am So-and-so, a dealer in—

"Receiver—A what?

"Ringer—A dealer in —. Kindly tell Mrs. S— that I am taking this means of canvassing for customers. My address is (address given), and I am in a position to offer her advantageous terms.

"The servant duly reported the conversation to the mistress of the house. She feels that a new terror will be added to the telephone if this kind of canvassing becomes popular.

"The fact that the social hour of five o'clock, at which hour Mrs. S— was entertaining callers, was selected by the dealer for her venture did not indicate that she possessed finesse."

Philippine Hemp Crop Short.

Exporters report a shortage of the hemp crop amounting to 100,000 bales, valued at $2,000,000. Drought and a typhoon in September caused the slump. Statistics forecast that the production for the first five months of 1906 will be 10,000 bales less than for the same time last year. Prices are high and continue to advance. Exporters expect that the crop next year will reach the normal amount.

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333 Va Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

—European And American—

Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c — Good Room and Comfortably heated by steam.

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WINES AND whiskies

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Old Reserve,
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425 TENTH SREET, N. W.
Telephone—Main—160.

FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers. W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 132, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

STREET KITCHENS

INGENIOUS OUTDOOR COOKING ARRANGEMENTS IN 'FRISCO.

People of the Ruined City Take Readily to Open Air Style of Living Under Sore Affliction.

San Francisco Chronicle.—Mother Necessity was never busier than now. Inventions were never so numerous; ingenuity was never so profitably exercised. The people have settled down to street living as a matter of course and the pater sits calmly on a soap box against the curb, beside a pot of stew, holding a wooden poker in one hand, a newspaper in the other and a pipe in his mouth, with as little concern as he formerly planted his heels under the dining room table and read the headlines to the family. The mater comes to the door twice every five minutes to ask if the coffee's boiling—what she really wants is a line on dad's capability as a teakettle fireman—and the kids, meanwhile, are either out hustling wood or just hangin' on, wondering if there will be enough to go 'round, and there always is.

Under present conditions it is natural that some families should be more comfortable than others in their arrangements, for curbstone housekeeping; but this time the poorer classes win. The laboring man has 100 practical ideas stored in his brain, where the man who hasn't seen a kitchen since he was a boy is absolutely helpless. Thus it is that the street kitchens range from two piles of bricks, open at both ends and uncovered, with a five-gallon oil can shoved in between, to a modern summer kitchen, containing a mortared brick furnace, with a long stovepipe to carry off the smoke and soot; its walls lined with cooking utensils and dishes, and just to show the nature of the inhabitants, its roof surmounted by a flagpole, flaunting Old Glory.

When the order first went forth prohibiting indoor fires, many had it figured that the inconvenience would last for a couple of days only, and made no special efforts to cook outside, a loaf of bread and a pot of coffee being considered a sufficient menu for the restricted season. But the wise ones got busy with fallen chimneys and built miniature furnaces, sometimes three or four feet in height. Over these they spread their oven grates, which served equally well for boiling coffee, steeping tea, frying eggs and meat or cooking stews. Then came the stiff winds, which blew ashes and cinders into the open utensils. The spirit of the wise man rebelled against the grimy invasion. Wind breaks were required. The nearest and easiest way to obtain them was from the bill boards which enclosed practically every vacant lot in the city.

Only an example was required. The attack upon the inanimate exploiters of public amusements became general. By the time the neighbors had dulled their axes there was nothing left of the bill boards but an offer of $50 reward for the arrest of any person caught mutilating them.

The result was that when day dawned on the Saturday following the disaster a majority of the street kitchens were well sheltered from the wind and rain, and many were completely boarded, curtains, canvas, tar paper and other adequate material being used to cover the wooden frames.

SIMPLE LIFE IN PARLIAMENT

British Lawmakers Eating Shilling Dinners with Water on the Side.

London.—Some of the labor members of the house of commons are beginning to tell tales out of school. One of them recently informed an audience that not all the 200 members of the house who are supposed to be teetotallers deserve the name, for he had seen some of them taking wine with their dinner. He declines to name them, and rejoices that temperance is making great strides in the west.

There were only 40 teetotallers in the last parliament, while there are perhaps 120 now. A tale is told of how the other evening a member of the kitchen committee of the house gazed heartbrokenly into the dining rooms, where over 100 dinners were being eaten. Not ten members were drinking wine. He declared that the members were eating the kitchen committee into the bankruptcy court.

The new shilling dinner is becoming increasingly popular. Unfortunately, it does not yield as much profit, while the accompanying glass of water yields less. The menu of yesterday's shilling dinner was roast loin of veal, braised ham, spinach, roast saddle of mutton, potatoes boiled, mashed, baked and fried, cabbage, custard pudding, apple tart, Cheddar and Cheshire cheese, and bread and butter.

Preacher Has Big Parish.

Having his parishioners scattered over an area of 100 miles long by 70 wide, and traveling by team 600 to 800 miles each month, is the experience of O. E. Tell, Sunday-school missionary for Stanley county, South Dakota, the only preacher and organizer in that immense circuit. In his present field he preaches at ten different points, and has four fully organized Sunday schools. Six horses are required to stand his driving. Other preachers of different denominations there are as homesteaders, but Mr. Tell, being on a salary, alone can claim the immense circuit, which now is without church buildings.

FATE OF "GOLGOTHA"

WORLD'S BIGGEST PAINTING MAY BE CUT UP.

Canvas Upon Which Artist Labored for Thirty-Two Years Has an Unfortunate Career.

Chicago.—The biggest painting in the world, "Golgotha," is threatened with an unheroic end. After being sold by the United States custom house in Chicago for $650, it is in danger of being cut up into theater curtains.

For 32 years the artist, Jan Styka, labored upon the canvas, and during the last five years he was assisted by his son. When completed the picture is said to have sold for $118,000, the purchaser being a European syndicate. For several years the painting was exhibited in Paris. Later it was taken to various European cities, and ultimately brought to America.

A year or more ago "Golgotha" was placed on exhibition in Chicago. An old church at No. 1421 Michigan avenue was prepared for it, and the public was invited to view the painting, which is a graphic representation of the crucifixion of Christ.

When the painting was brought to this country it was placed in bond. The duty on it was $2,000, but as it was expected to take the picture back to Europe this tax was held in abeyance. Finally, when it became apparent that the painting was likely to remain in Chicago, the collector of customs the duty. In doing so the picture has been sold three times, the first two sales not having been confirmed by the federal court.

The first successful bidder for the painting was Thomas S. Keese, who bought it for $1,200. The court considered this sum too small, and the painting was put up at auction again. D. W. Boone bought it for $450. Again the court refused to let it go, and it was resold to Solomon L. Lowenthal, a lawyer, and I. N. Weingarten, manager of the Trocadero theater.

During the final sale there were several bidders, among them being two Christian ministers and a number of Jews. This fact was commented on as a singular incident in the history of the great canvas. The preachers wanted the picture for church institutions.

Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Weingarten have no definite purpose in view. The latter believes the painting could be divided into four theater curtains, while the figure of Christ could be made a picture by itself and sold to a church.

The painting was to have been exhibited at the St. Louis world's fair, but owing to complications that arose it did not reach America in time. In Chicago it has been viewed by many people, but the expenses exceeded the income, and the venture proved a failure. It is said that about $30,000 of the original purchase price remains unpaid.

MOTOR BOAT AND DEER.

Exciting Race Ends in Escape of Frightened Animal After Long Chase.

Middletown, Conn.—F. S. Peck of this city and E. N. Peck of East Haddam had an exciting race one day recently with a doe in the river opposite the Champion House at East Haddam.

The Pecks were running up the river in their fast motor boat when they saw a doe swimming out of the mouth of the Salmon river and headed across the Connecticut toward the west shore. The river is very wide at this point and the occupants of the boat decided to catch the deer before she reached the Tylerville shore. The deer saw their intention and swam with great speed, but the boat finally drew alongside so that the occupants could touch the animal's head. As soon as the doe touched bottom near the Tylerville shore she gave a tremendous jump, then leaped a fence and sped up across the railroad and disappeared in the woods.

Last summer some people who were cruising near Essex saw a buck swimming the river, and on drawing alongside one of the occupants tried to grasp the animal's horns. Thereupon the deer lifted a front hoof from the water and gave the boatman a lunge in the chest which nearly shoved him into the water.

Able Colored Man.

Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Liberia in France, is one of the ablest living colored men. He has rendered distinguished services to his race, both in Liberia and in the British West African colonies. The special object of his mission in France is connected with the delimitation of the frontiers between Liberia and French territory. French territory touches Liberia on two sides, and with British nearly surrounds the republic.

Perfume to Follow Motors.

M. Deletrain, a young Genevan, claims to have made a discovery for motorists which would be a boon for the public. It consists of a small solid cone, which the inventor has named the motor cone. When it is dissolved in petrol or benzine the cone destroys the odor of burnt gases and leaves an agreeable perfume behind. Motor cones will be sold in small boxes containing six cones at about 25 cents a box, and one cone is said to be sufficient to perfume 60 miles of road.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST. *11.00 a.m 5.30, p. m.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.00 p.m., *12.45 night.
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COLUMBUS, *5.30 p. m.
WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †8.35am †4.05 †5.00 p.m m.
ANNAPOLIS, week days 72 0, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4 45, 6.00p.m.
Sundays 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m
URAY and ELKTON *40 5 ,m Th ghparlor Car.
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00 a.m. §1.15 †4.05 †5.35 p.m,
HAGER-TOWN, †10.05 a. m and †5.0 n
BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m. §1.15 §5.00, †5.35, §10.1 , †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points. †8.3 §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †5.35, †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way point †8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, §5.00., †5.30, p. m.

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The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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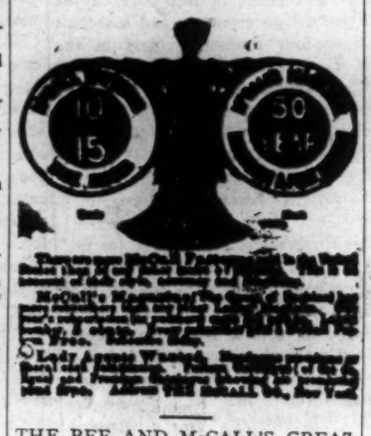

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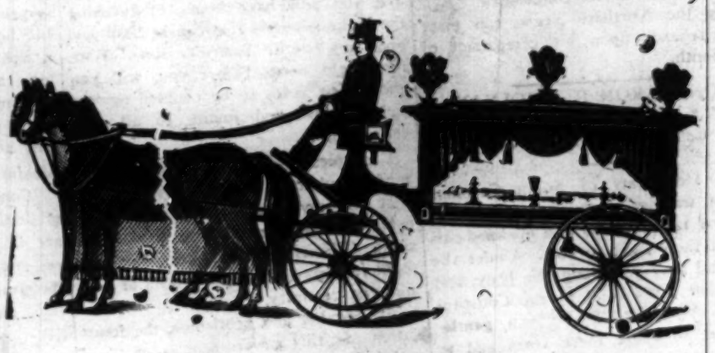

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QUEER CHECK TO PNEUMONIA

Patient's Condition Bettered by Leap from Hospital Window to Portico in Pyjamas.

New York.—Theron Brown is better now. He was suffering from pneumonia in the city hospital at Newark and was delirious when the nurse left him for a moment to fill an ice bag. Brown is a negro, 23 years old. He was apparently in a bad way and urgent care was necessary in his case, but when the nurse's back was turned he dived through a third-story window and landed on his head on the roof of a portico.

He was momentarily stunned, but revived and jumped 15 feet to the court, landing on the concrete pavement. Then he ran through Fairmount street to Cabinet street, where he was overtaken by Night Watchman Peter Clark, who led him back to the hospital. Brown was clad only in hospital pyjamas and his feet were bare. The temperature outdoors was 15 degrees above zero. His temperature a few minutes before the plunge was 104 and when he was returned to bed it was 101.

FEARED TO TELL INCIDENT.

Robbed, Lew Wallace's Aged Cousin Walked One Hundred and Thirty Miles.

Iowa City, Ia.—Footsore and penniless, William Mories, of Bloomington, Ill., 95 years old and a first cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, arrived here after walking the greater part of the 130 miles between Des Moines and Iowa City. Despite the fact that he owns nearly 240,000 acres of land in Texas and a fine residence in Bloomington, the old hero of the Mexican war, who had been robbed of his traveling funds and watch in Des Moines, chose to make his way to friends near Kaloma, Ia., and seek aid from them to take him home rather than call upon his wife and daughter there for assistance and let it be known that he had been robbed.

Mories was an intimate friend of nearly every president of the United States since the Mexican war, was one of the three delegates to the world's congress of religions at the Columbian exposition, and held the same position at the congress at St. Louis

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TRAITS OF ALFONSO

YOUNG SPANISH KING LOVED BY HIS SUBJECTS.

World a Great Birthday Party for Him with Lots of Gifts—Recent Marriage with Princess Ena a Genuine Love Affair.

London.—Edgar Wallace gives his impression of King Alfonso, whose courtship and marriage has been watched with the greatest interest by the English. He says:

There is in Spain a tall, slim, sallow youth with a perpetual smile. It is the frank smile of undisguised delight at the joy of living and finding things out. For him life is a birthday, with thousands of presents still unopened. His smile—were I less respectful I might call it a delighted grin, for such it is in very truth—is for the joy of discovery.

I saw him standing up in his carriage once at Burgos responding to the hoarse "vivas" of the country folk. He might have saluted gravely, taken his seat solemnly, and driven away in the pomp and circumstance of his rank—that would have been kingly. But he kept to his feet with that amused smile which is chuckle suppressed, and waved his hand cheerily. He waved it to the women crowding the balconies, to the children perilously perched on unsuitable elevations, to the swart-faced peasants wrapped in their shawls.

And the love of his people, the people who had watched the fatherless baby grow toward manhood, was his first discovery. Then he discovered

KING ALFONSO XIII.
(Spanish Ruler Who Recently Took a Bride Is Beloved by His Subjects.)

other good things, riding and the joy of the hunt, and the delight of travel; and he went on smiling.

Then he discovered that, given the nerve, a man might drive a car over a straight road at 100 kilemeters an hour, and that was nearly the greatest discovery of all.

When it came to choosing a wife, and when before him were arrayed the dozen or so uninteresting but eligible princesses of royal blood, Alfonso, who, as an amateur photographer, realizes the fallibility of retouched photographs, started forth on a tour of inspection.

The eligibles of Europe were mostly concentrated in Berlin, but the young man—we may suppose that he carried it off with that smile of his—was politely indefinite and went outside the list and chose a lady of England, who had certainly never been included.

Therefore the king made yet another discovery and that is the sweetest of all.

The news of the match was received with genuine enthusiasm by the people of Spain. One heard of little else throughout the country; their portraits were exhibited in every other shop.

Ena of Battenberg entered the hearts of the common people, of the bourgeois and of the thinking classes—and I say this without gush and without cant.

If the truth be pursued the match found no favor in the ultracatholic circle of the court. Queen Maria Christina had hoped that the choice would have fallen upon a princess of Austria, of her faith; and the great officers of state, who have for years stood next to the throne and who through the king have ruled Spain, were at one in that opinion.

"A Catholic by birth," they urged, and though they were in the minority, yet they formed the minority that rules and has governed Spain for years.

We may, without stretching our imagination, imagine the king smiling at this opposition.

For this king from the first has had his way in things that count.

They tell a story about him, a story of a small boy standing before the portrait of Philip IV., by Velasquex, in the gallery here. He looked long and earnestly at the picture. Then—

"I also will have a chin like that," he said, and set himself to work from day to day, despite many smackings, to pinch and mold his face to the shape of his ancestor's.

That it was an ugly chin does not matter—it was the chin of Philip, and to-day when I saw the picture by Velasquez I was almost startled by the remarkable likeness between the two monarchs.

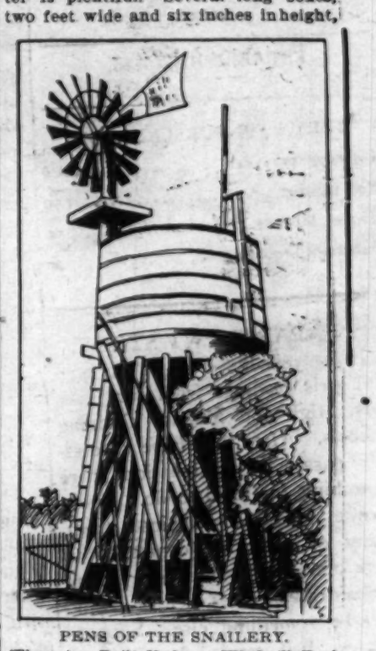
So that having altered his face to suit his pleasure—I can see him smiling as he did it—it was not to be expected that he should alter his life to please others. If this sounds inconsequential it is because I am dealing with a boy whose life is made up of inconsequences.

SNAIL BREEDING INDUSTRY

Frenchman at Los Angeles, Cal., Makes a Business of Raising Mollusks for Food.

San Francisco.—There exists in Los Angeles what is said to be the only establishment in the United States for breeding edible snails. It belongs to M. Pernot, who hails from France, where snail-raising is quite an industry.

The pens of the snails are built under a large windmill tank, where water is plentiful. Several long boxes, two feet wide and six inches in height,



PENS OF THE SNAILERY.
(They Are Built Under a Windmill Tank Where Water Is Plentiful.)

are arranged about an open space, and and the tops, which are hinged, are covered with wire netting. Inside the boxes are lengths of drain pipe, in and upon which the snails cling in large numbers, and in all stages of development.

Those bred at the Californian establishment vary in size from that of a pin-head when hatched to that of a shilling when full grown. The shell is of a rich brown color. The snail itself is translucent, and of a light brown shade.

To prepare them for food, the snails are kept for three or four weeks in wine-soaked bran, where they fatten rapidly, and are freed from all superfluous and slimy matter.

If this preparation be impossible, the snails are taken from their shells, and washed many times in salt and water, or salt and vinegar. They are then placed in stewpans, and cooked in salt and water or milk.

Another method is to boil them, shells and all, with herbs and cloves until they fall from their shells. The shells are then scrubbed, and a paste is made of parsley, butter, breadcrumbs, and white wine. The meat is replaced with this paste in the shells, and the whole browned in a hot oven.

Forty or 50 constitute a meal for a hearty eater.

In addition to their blood value, snails are supposed to have a beneficial effect in cases of lung trouble.

FIRST SCIENCE CHURCH.

Followers of Mrs. Eddy in Oconto, Wis., Pioneers in Movement—Built Church in 1886.

Green Bay, Wis.—Perhaps there is no more rmarkable fact in connection with the Christian science movement than that the first church of this denomination should have been built in the comparatively unknown city of Oconto, in Wisconsin. It was in 1866, while Mrs. Mary Baker B. Eddy was a resident of Lynn, Mass., that the discovery on which is based the Christian Science religion came to her. It seems remarkable that it was 20 years before the now world-wide movement had gained sufficient headway to warrant the erection of a church building, and that the first church should have been built in a small and obscure town, thousands of miles from the section where the movement had its inception.

It was in 1886 that a little group of men and women residing in Oconto, who had been students of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, undertook to build a church to be used by the followers of Christian Science. A lot was given

FIRST CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CHURCH IN THE WORLD.

by M. H. Sargent, and the building committee consisted of Mrs. Thomas Millidge, Mrs. Charles T. Pendleton and Mrs. Henry T. Sargent. After many trials the little church was finally completed and has remained, with few alterations, intact to the present time.

After it had been finished and Mrs. Eddy had been advised, the Oconto people were surprised to learn that they were pioneers in the movement. Mrs. Eddy, in her reply, stated: "You have built the first church." The first service was held in the church on October 31, 1886. Since that time two have been called from the Oconto church to assist Mrs. Eddy. They are the Rev. Lanson P. Norris and Mrs. Laura E. Sargent.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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AN APARTMENT STORE.

Every year hundreds of our boys and girls graduate from our Business, High and Manual Training Schools. After they have successfully passed the examinations there is nothing for them to do. Every avenue is closed against them. Many of them are compelled to work out either as nurses or chambermaids, waitresses, bell or errand boys or something else. Suppose that we had several large apartment stores under our supervision and direction. Our graduates in business could find employment. Labor would be dignified and at the same time these graduates would live better lives and our society would be improved. It is indeed, surprising to see so many of our boys and girls idle or marrying worthless young men who are only ambitious to marry a girl that is often compelled to take the place of the husband. A few days ago a very intelligent young girl appeared in the Police Court who testified that she had only been married one year and that her husband refused to support her because he was enamored of another woman.

When the husband testified, his honor Judge Kimball asked him if he was willing to give his wife twelve and a half dollars per month toward her support. His reply was no. The judge very justly and [illegible] a fine of fifty promptly imposed [illegible] dollars or four months. The individual seemed to be a well reared young man, and presuming that he did not realize his position the editor of this paper went to the judge and asked him to reconsider the sentence provided the young man would consent to support his wife. Having received a favorable reply from the judge the young man was informed, but his reply was "No, I will not give her a penny." He went to jail and when he comes out he will be brought before the judge again. This is only one of the many hundred cases that come before the court. Young girls marry because they believe their condition will be improved, but in many instances it is made worse. If our young girls had an opportunity to earn a living they would not be so fast to marry a man before they had time to investigate their ability to support them. Arrangements [illegible] made therefore to hold [illegible] 28th and a public meeting on the [illegible] 29th of this month to lay before [illegible] eighty thousand colored people in this city the advisability of establishing apartment stores in this city for the benefit of our people and more especially our boys and girls, and it is hoped that the people will take enough interest in the movement to attend. Here is where the preachers will be given an opportunity to show their gratitude.

HON. AARON P. PRIOLEAN.

The Committee of House Representatives that reported the case of Hon. Aaron P. Priolean of Berkly Co., S. C., acted very small in not allowing that gentleman to present his side of the contest to that body. The chairman of that committee was Mr. Mann of Massachusetts, who has demonstrated his dislike for colored Republicans.

There were other Republicans in the House who would have voted for Mr. Priolean had they known the case was coming. The most peculiar thing was the action of the committee in reporting the case after Mr. Priolean had started for his home in South Carolina. It has always been the custom of Congress to permit the contestee and contestant to present their side of the contest, notwithstanding what the committee reported, whether it was favorable or adverse. This case is fresh in the minds of the people in this country. It will be remembered that Mr. Priolean was requested to withdraw his contest against the Democratic member who claimed that he was elected, and his refusal to do so, was the result of a political prosecution and persecution against him. This persecution has resulted in the conviction of this well known colored Republican for no other reason than his refusal to withdraw his contest against the seating member. The Bee doesn't claim that the seating member is a party to this persecution, but it seems to be the fight of white Republicans against a colored Republican in the interest of a white Democrat. The white Republican who investigated the persecution claimed to be the personal friend of Mr. Priolean. In another part of this paper will be read with interest the speech that he prepared to deliver to Congress, which will show conclusively that he had a good defense and was no doubt elected. The colored Republicans in the South are shown but little consideration. The time has come for them to act and that quickly. In this speech of Mr. Priolean he presents his case in a fair and legal manner.

Is there any salvation for the colored man South. Has the time come for him to cease aspiring for the halls of Congress? He is opposed by the enemies without and his supposed friends within. The outlook is that President Roosevelt will protect the Southern negro and save him from the clutches of his enemies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Too much care cannot be exercised over the many insurance companies in this city. The superintendent of insurance, Mr. Drake, is a wide-awake man and he is doing all in his power to see that these [illegible]panies fulfill their obligations. [illegible] of the People's [illegible] The recent exposure of the Mutual will no doubt develop some violations which do not seem to be indorsed by the members of the [illegible] institution. The petition filed by the firm of Messrs. Hughes & Gray, if true, will show some violations and it is a question that must be settled by the Court. This company has a large number of policy holders. It is said at least eight-tenths of the patrons of this company consist of colored citizens of all ages. Just how the change of which the petitioners complain will affect these patrons will be seen as the case develops and The Bee will endeavor to keep its readers as well as those who are affected, informed. This is one of the strongest companies in the city and should the prayers of the petitioners be granted, it will be placed in the hands of a receiver. Elsewhere in The Bee it will be seen that a rule has been issued against the company to show cause why it should not be placed in the hands of a receiver.

ALL AMERICANS.

The address of Commissioner Macfarland to the graduates of the public schools at Convention Hall Friday evening, June 15, was received with enthusiasm. True, as the distinguishel commissioner said, "We are all Americans," and if our critics could have seen that audience and those graduates, they would have told a different story.

HIS OWN REJECTED HIM.

(From the Boston Journal.)

If the account of Rev. R. C. Ransom, the colored clergyman of this city [illegible] correct—and there seem [illegible] to be no reason to doubt it—the treatment he received in Alabama on the occasion of his recent visit to the Mechanical and Agricultural College at Normal, in that State, was nothing short of despicable, the more so because partly at the hands of negroes themselves. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Ransom was traveling in a Pullman sleeping-car, in which he had been assured that he would have no trouble in the South. But in from his seat by a trio of white men and hauled, kicked and cuffed through two other coaches into the "Jim Crow" car, where he was compelled to stay until he reached Huntsville, although he had paid first-class fare under promise of protection.

That species of assault on a gentleman of culture and refinement was bad enough, in all conscience, but it was as nothing compared to the treatment Mr. Ransom received from the authorities of the negro college. They had learned of the episode of the sleeping-car, and, when the clergyman reached the grounds at Normal he was told that he would not be allowed to speak and that he must quit the place at once. In justification of this, Professor Council, the head of the school, gave out afterward that Mr. Ransom was under the influence of liquor. This the Bostonian absolutely denies, and we believe him. As he himself says: "How would one expect a man to look or appear who had been twice dragged and kicked through two railroad coaches, escaping death only by a caprice of the mob, who had had no sleep all night and no food for two days?"

To treat a decent man like an offensive beast is an outrage, yet it is almost insignificant when compared with the attempt to blast a clergyman's reputation by publishing lies as to his personal character. That these should come from a man of the minister's own race is all the more to be condemned. Evidently the Northern negro can place little reliance upon his compatriot of the South.

HON. AARON P. PRIOLEAN.

Continued from page one.

The Democrats of South Carolina, without warrant of the law and justice deprived 14,595 voters and qualified citizens of their right to vote. Under the rules and laws governing this body, and the power given to it by the Constitution of the United States, you, gentlemen, are to count these votes and to the members I appeal to let nothing but the righteousness of this case guide you in your votes, for it is said that "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and I have presented to this Congress 14,663 votes, whereas the contestee, with all the election machinery at his back, only presented 6,068 votes, which leaves me and my constituency with 8,595 majority, which votes you have time and again, by laws and precedents counted for the contestent.

In the election cases heretofore decided are the following:

The admissibility of the declaration of voters made at the time of vo[illegible] as part of the *res gestae*, is est[illegible]ing, by a long line of preced[illegible]ablished House of Representative[illegible]nts in the Bell vs. Snyder, [illegible]s: ell's Dig. El. C[illegible]d Congress, Row-Smith [illegible]as., 287.

vs. Jackson, 51st Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 436.

Declarations of voters as to how they voted and their qualifications is admitted.

Wallandigham vs. Campbell, 35th Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 151.

The lists are admissable.

McDuffie vs. Turpin, 51st Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 454.

The lists made at the time of voting and sworn to became a part of the *res gestae* and are the best evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptable.

1 Greenleaf on Evid., 14th Ed., Sec. 82.

In the case of Murry vs. Elliott, 54th Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 543, the returns showed that Elliott had a majority of 1637 votes. The polls were not opened at Haut Gap so the electors improvised an election board and 217 votes were cast for Murry, it was admitted by the committee that they should be counted. The frauds in Charleston were such that 43 per cent of the white vote was counted and 4 per cent of the colored vote was counted. The committee refused to accept the returns as prima facie correct and declared that legal ballots were unquestionably kept from the box by illegal and wrongful acts of persons connected with the machinery of the election. It is impossible to determine the number of these ballots, and the only logical and equitable result is to reject such returns. The contestant Murry was sworn in.

Under this ruling the 398 votes at Ten Mile Hill must unquestionably be counted and by virtue of the illegal and wrongful acts of those connected with the machinery of election the returns must be rejected. Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-nine [illegible]and, lots were kept from the box [illegible]gal balruling in Murry vs. [illegible]es under the must be taken into account. Elliott case and Now Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the question is up to you to say by your votes whether your will uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States or the so-called election laws of South Carolina. Under the Constitution of the United States the federal laws are the supreme laws of the land, and all judges and officials holding office under the general government is bound to respect the same. This government is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The preamble of the Constitution of 1787 reads:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Mr. Speaker and members of this distinguished body, the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States is evident. The 14th and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution and the State Constitution of 1868 and the Act of June 1868 all were brought into life by the spirit and guidance of the great leaders. Abraham Lincoln was the Moses, the leader which God sent the second time to deliver and free all the people regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Speaker, standing, as you are, at the head of htis great American Congress, and with so many years of great honor resting upon you, and living in the hopes of the receipt of other and greater honors which may fall to the lot of so eminent a citizen, can you afford for it to be said, when you finish your course as Paul did, that you have lent your power to deny anyone or race of their rights? I answer no. Members of this honorable body, Republicans and Democrats alike, many of you have been honored with great blessings and you still have hopes of reaching the highest honors that can be bestowed upon any one of America's sons. With the bright hopes before you, will you allow your votes to be counted against righteousness and justice to all men and people?

I am pleading for the 30 or 34 thousand Republicans and others in my district and my contention is right, and every member here knows that I am right. Therefore, leave off your personal feelings and obey the laws of God and your country.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the foundation of this government is shaking, and I fear that it will soon give way. Look at the daily news of a distressing nature, wherein thousands of people are called or rather snatched from [illegible] into judgment without a moment's [illegible]ing. These are accidents that [illegible] by land and sea, by rail, by [illegible] occurred ing mines, storms and li[illegible]are, by cyare troubles that non[illegible]athning. These Again, look at th[illegible]e of us can escape. and lynching o[illegible]e murders, homicides seem to be [illegible] men and women. These serve t[illegible] increasing daily. Also ob[illegible]e separation of man and wife, and [illegible] thousands of lives lost in this [illegible]rrection. The heads of departments, the highest officials, the financiers, the millionaires and our great men, who helped to make this country the garden spot of the world, are held up to the scorn of the public and reviled, that the iniquities of many have come to light. Many are dead from the effects of these exposures, and many of the old fathers and builders of this country are much dismayed. You read daily of their decaying condition. We cannot tell after honorable and faithful service, they may be called to face a jury upon the charge of such a nature as may disgrace them living or in their graves. Why is all this? Because the Government has departed from the rules of justice to all its people. The voice of ten millions of colored people are crying for justice. You have refused to hear us and God has caused these distressing ailments to fall on us that we may turn to do right. When we do this, our land will be in peace and prosperity and our lives and liberities will be secured, for this is God's [illegible]promise.

Gentlemen, all the people of my race ask you to give them a fair and square deal, they ask nothing more. They do not ask for, nor are they seeking social equality. Equality before the law is all they want and the right to vote. I have been duly elected to this Congress and I am contending for my rights and that of my people.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the first Congressional District of South Carolina is [illegible]he black district, [illegible] which was given over to the ne[illegible]roes by the Hon. B. R. Tillman, who, while he was governor, gave the certificate of election to the United States House of Representatives to the Hon. George W. Murry, for it was the understanding that under any circumstances the colored people should choose their own representative from this district. Subsequent events, however, remind me of the tale of two tramps who were traveling together. One a strong, large fellow, the other a small weakling. The bread they had was running low. The strong fellow took the whole loaf and said to his partner, "Now, Pat, I don't want any fuss or trouble about this bread with you." The weakly man cried out, "How in the devil you want no fuss or trouble when you take the whole loaf and leave none?" That is the way the Democrats did in this district. At first they gave it to us, now they take it away from us. They have seven Congressmen for the seven districts of the State and naturally they claim that they don't want and fuss or trouble.

Mr. Speaker and my Republican friends, I have presented my case to you faithfully and squarely. My majority is 8,595, the destiny of me, my race and constituents are in your hands. We have stood by the party for forty years. We have helped you to elect Presidents, Vice Presidents and Congressmen in all the doubtful States, because we feel that your party is ours and your success ours. We are always ready to fight and vote for the grand old Republican party.

Now gentlemen, in the name of the Ruler of all governments and in behalf of thirty-four thousand voters of the First District of South Carolina and the ten millions of colored people of America, I appeal to you for my seat in this Congress. You have the proof of the justice of my claims. You will need every colored voter of the country in the various district to hold your own this fall, and if the Republican members of this Congress refuse to vote for me, a Republican, and vote for a Democrat you cannot then expect the colored people in those districts and States which are close to vote a Republican ticket, for you yourselves have voted for a Democrat who was never elected, and the negro voters may follow your example. Therefore, a House divided against itself cannot stand ;a kingdom divided will fall. But together we will stand.

GOOD AND SOUND SENSE.

The address of Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, delivered to the graduates of the M Street High School and other schools Friday evening, June 15, is printed in this issue of The Bee in full because the citizens have asked for it and because it contains some strong logic and good advice.

Commissioner Macfarland always says many good things at the proper time. The address is short and sweet. Mr. Macfarland spoke as follows:

"Congratulations to you all—to the graduates of three schools of which we are so proud, to the fathers and mothers and others who have sacrificed that the graduates might have better education, and to all of you as representatives of your people. For this commencement marks progress, not only for the graduates, but for all whom they represent. It is an answer to those critics who claim that real and continuous progress is impossible for your people. Even when Charles Francis Adams voices this criticism it cannot stand against the facts. How astonished his grandfather would be by the progress you have made since the petition of the memorials which he fought to present in the House of Representatives was granted in the agonies of civil war. I wish the critics could all see these graduates and this audience. And better still, the faithful and intelligent work that is being done in this community and elsewhere by the former graduates of these schools.

"Practical living is the test of races as of individuals, and what is being done by the graduates of these schools alone under the heavy handicaps which we all recognize answers the critics nobly. Let the criticism stimulate you all to greater efficiency and to higher living. The man who wrestles with me strengthens me if I do my part well, and our critics often prove our best friends. One thing is certain, we are all Americans, and even the critics must rejoice when they have to confess that they are mistaken and that progress is being made in spite of their pessimism. For the whole nation will advance no faster than the average of its citizenship. We must advance together. Those who have had the most advantages must help the others first by doing their own work well and second by aiding those less fortunate to do their work well.

"Rest assured that the great majority of patriotic Americans are entirely sympathetic with every noble aspiration that you have and will delight in every high success that you achieve."

WELCOME.

Welcome! bless that[illegible]
It touches ever[illegible] grand old word,
It make[illegible]y tender chord,
[illegible] the coldest heart grow warm,
[illegible] soothes death's most dread alarm.
The vilest outcasts that can hear
That one word death no longer fear.

Welcome, stranger! Oh, how sweet
That one word sounds when strangers meet!
Welcome, stranger, to our home,
Welcome, from where'er you've come.
Oh word that stands for all the time
The noblest and the most sublime!

Welcome, wanderer! Oh, what joy
That word gives to the wayward boy!
Welcome, child, when did you come?
Your father bids you welcome home.
What sweeter word could mankind say
To one who's lost or gone astray?

Encore.

Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!
Hear the angels sing
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!
Heaven's echoes ring,
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!
Earth repeat the strain
Till each long lost sinner
Is reclaimed again.

J. Conway Jackson.

Read The Bee.

THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BENEFIT INSURANCE CO.

LARGELY PATRONIZED BY COLORED PEOPLE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & GRAY FILE A PETITION FOR A RULE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY.

The People's Mutual Benefit Association doing business at 620 F street, N. W., has been doing business in this city for several years. A rule to show cause has been issued by Chief Justice Clabaugh in Equity Court No. 1 in the case of Edward Moxley and others, against the company. The petition which was filed by Messrs. Hughes & Gray, states in 1897 a certificate of incorporation for the People's Mutual Benefit Association was filed, and that under this certificate the complainants received the policies upon which the suit was instituted. The petition further alleges that certain members of the society sought to change the method of doing business, under the original incorporation known as the People's Mutual Benefit Association and attempted to and did incorporate said association into what is known now as the People's Mutual Benefit Insurance Company. All this was done, the bill alleges, without the consent or knowledge of the members of the former association, and it continued to do business as a life insurance company, but issued policies under and by name of the People's Mutual Benefit Association. The bill further alleges that the original charter under which the association was incorporated, that there should be no change in the method of doing business, without notice being given to the policy holders or members of the association. That notice was only given to five members acting as directors of said association. The members of the association are paying moneys in the reincorporated insurance company, thinking that they are paying in the original association, as a matter of fact they are paying moneys in the People's Mutual Benefit Insurance Company.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

The 13th Biennial Movable Committee of the order will be held in the city of Richmond, Va., October 2-6 next. The subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction have elected delegates as follows:

Union Friendship No. 891, H. W. Honesty; Potomac Union No. 892, J. W. Lee; Eastern Star No. 1028, Clement Dorsey; John F. Cook No. 1185, J. H. Richardson; Mount Olive No. 1333, Jas. Langhorne; Free Grace No. 1343, A. White; Rising Sun No. 1365, Stafford Parker; Bloom of Youth No. 1368, W. B. Harris; Star of the West No. 1369, A. Hayson; Peter Ogden No. 1374, T. W. West; Western Star No. 1380, A. C. Newman, Jr.; J. McC. Crummell No. 1437, C. S. Hill; Green Mountain No. 1477, Dr. J. W. Mitchell; Simon No. 1602, Coleman Horner; Old Ark No. 1695, A. W. Scott; Rose Hill No. 1726, J. H. Lee; Social No. 1819, G.W. Thomas; Union Light No. 1965, W.H. Brown; Osceola No. 2033, J. B. Ruffin; W. A. Freeman No. 2099, E. J. Morton; Traveling Pilgrims No. 2358, J. S. Samson; A. K. Manning No. 2361, Wm. Hungerford; Golden Reef No. 2362, H. M. Lauders; Corinthian No. 3857, W. L. Houston; Young Men's Progressive No. 4136, Dr. C. H. Marshall; Eureka No. 4562, H. H. Banks; Root of David No. 5414, D. M. Stewart; Excelsior No. 5441, W. O. Davis.

Past D. G. Master D. B. Webster, the distinguished "Old Cream Jug," is certainly one of the liveliest veterans in this neck of the woods.

A special sermon was preached to the members of Phyllis Wheatley H. [illegible] No. 2203 by Rev. P. A. Wal[illegible] of R. Metropolitan Zion Wesle[illegible]ace at the D street between [illegible] M.E. Church, S. W., at 8 o'[illegible]nd and 3rd streets, A large [illegible]ock Sunday evening last. hold[illegible]umber of the sister Houses and lodges were present.

Mrs. Ella Lee presided as M. N. G. and P. N. F. W. H. Ricks of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365 acted as master of ceemonies. W. H. Lee, P. N. F. of said lodge, who was selected as marshal for the occasion, was on hand early and by 8 o'clock had the order properly seated in the main auditorium of the church. The sermon by Dr. Wallace was appropriate, elegant and edifying.

Among the representative members of the order present were District M. N. G. Mrs. M. A. Parker ,District Grand Directress Mrs. Ellen G. Jackson, District Grand Master J. H. Coleman and P. N. F. Stafford Parker, who was recently elected to represent Rising Sun Lodge in the 13th B. M. C. to be held at Richmond, Va., October 2-5 next. The music by the choir was well rendered. A good collection was raised. The membership of this Household is 81.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mrs. J. F. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown of the Pension Office, is away on her annual vacation South and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson of D street, S. W., are making preparations for their trip to Boston, Mass., and other points.

Twelfth annual picnic of the Sunday School of St. Luke's P. E. Church at Green Willow Park, Thursday June 28

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

bscribers for The Bee are notified no collector will be sent to them subscriptions and they will either and pay or send a check or postal y order. The management will nnoy subscribers with collectors. ddress, B. L. C. Subscription Depart- of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye , N. W.

s. F. Steele went to Richmond to her parents.

s Helen Bell and Dr. Cardozo will arried next week.

Ralph Burton, after a pleasant here, has returned to his home in gan.

ile in Richmond, Va., Mrs. O. was the guest of the Jones of d street.

ister W. T. Vernon left the city ay for Wilberforce, Ohio. He will in a few days.

M. A. Crews of Le Droit Park, as been quite ill for several weeks, to be out again.

Carrie Hill of New York is in , the guest of Mrs. L. V. Smith Scheal street, S. W.

Carrie Franklin expects to have ce, Miss Edna Richards, of North , as her guest the entire sum-

Bee is in receipt of complimen- kets to the Berean Sunday school nd carnival of juvenile sports to ace at Eureka Park, Monday,

olbert S. Syphax and Mrs. Janie were married last Saturday ev- the residence of the bride. On of death in the family of the e marriage was quiet, only the e friends and relatives of the racting parties were present. d Mrs. Marcus F. Wheatland ort were the guests of Dr. and arles I. West during their re- to this city. Dr. Wheatland from Howard University the degree of M.D.

lanche Morgan passed through nroute to New York City, her me.

d Mrs. Syphax are residing at ith Mr. and Mrs. William Dy- th street, N. W. They will day for a short trip to New Conn., in company with their iss Bertha Syphax, to be pres- e graduation of their brather, Syphax, who is attending Yale fter which they will return to home in Brooklyn, New Yo

CITY BRIEFS.

y's anniversary of his drug ontinues.

terian picn at Lake View Park ening, June 20. Admission 25

Gray's souvenir cards are

ister J. W. Lyons will prac- in this city.

The Bee if you want a live pa-

FIELDS—WILLIAMS.

arriage of Miss Susie J. Fields ton, Va., to Mr. James M. Wil- St. Louis, Mo., took place on . June 14, at the home of the ister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert 5 Marion street, N. W., in the of only the immediate rela- L. B. Moore, officiating. The march was played by Miss e Ransom of Pennsylvania. arl Barbour of this city acted maid and Mr. S. J. Williams s best man.

ields is a recent graduate of the s College, and Mr. Williams of Department of Howard Uni- They left for Hampton where visit the bride's sisters, Mes- own and Z. F. Patterson. They go to Atlantic City, N. J., e groom will engage in the f law.

EST WASHINGTON.

dd Fellows are united in this

end Goffry is doing good busi-

was a large crowd present at ring of the 1st Baptist Church y. This church is on the cor- th street and Dumbarton ave- e late Rev. Alexander was for- W. J. Robinson. This was the last request made by the late pastor, that Rev. Robinson succeed him. The church has been closed on account of extensive repairs having been made. Services were held last Sunday all day. The following is the order of exercises which will continue until the 28th instant:

June 17, at 11 A. M., Rev. W. J. Robinson, pastor 1st Baptist Church, S. W. Choir and congregation.

3.30 P. M., Rev. W. J. Howard, D.D., pastor Zion Baptist Church, S. W. Choir and congregation. For the Children's Day. 8 P. M., pastor.

Monday, 18, at 8, Rev. J. H. Lee, D.D., pastor 3rd Baptist Church, choir and congregation.

Tuesday, 19, 8 P. M., Rev. W. E. Porter, pastor Macedonia Baptist Church. Choir and congregation.

Wednesday, 20, 8 P. M., Rev. S. Miller, pastor St. Luke's Baptist Church. Choir and congregation.

Thursday, 21, 8 P. M., Rev. W. B. Johnson, D.D., LL.D., pastor 2nd Baptist Church. Choir and congregation.

Friday, 22, 8 P. M., Rev. D. Washington, pastor 1st Baptist Church, Mt. Pleasant. Choir and congregation.

The collection last Sunday was as follows:

Pastors' Club (Tribi) Rev. J. H. Hill,	$88 75
Tribi of Manassas,	119.05
" Dan,	131.75
" Isicar,	187.25
" Levi,	243.75
" Reuben,	429.30
" Gad,	127.00
" Zebulon,	588.27
" Benjamin,	194.59
Pulpit Club,	21.20
Total cash collection,	$2,130.91

EXERCISES OF HIGH SCHOOL CLUB

The Classical Club of the M Street High School an organization of the second year sturents formed to promote the pupils' knowledge of the classics, held its final meeting recently at the residence of its president, Beatrice Patten, 2252 12th street. Misses Patten and Mae McKinney Gertrude Collins, Almira Streets, Clarice Jones Valerie Chase Laura Cousins, Della Bundy and Obziene Mitchell participated in the exercises. The members present were Lurene Anderson, Della Bundy, Valerie Chase, Gertrude Collins Helen Gordon, Obziene Mitchell, Beatrice Patten, Almira Streets Carolyn Wilson Mary Ewell, Adeline Gray, Clarice Jones, Laura Cousins Juanita Howard Arthur McKinney and Mae McKinney,

The principal of the school Mrs. Anna Cooper, and Mrs. Blanche V. Wilkinson, the wife of the director, Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson attended.

After the rendering of the program, Mrs. Cooper addressed the club, expressing her approval of its efforts and giving words of advice and encouragement. Refreshments were served.

DR. ROBINSON.

Dr. E. R. Robinson, of Chicago, Ill., is the inventor of the mould of all the cast wheels used in the world. Dr. Robinson has been in the city for the past four weeks, his case now being before the U. S. Supreme Court. His patent which was granted him some years ago has been infringed upon by a large corporation in Chicago. The validity of his patent has been sustained and when the Supreme Court passes upon the case he will be not only the richest negro but one of the richest men in the world.

The case involves over 13 millions of dollars. The condition of the case is encouraging in view of the fact the opposition has not gained a single point in the nine long years of contest. On the contrary the opposition has stolen parts of the bills and the answers there to. These facts are the direct cause of bringing the case before the Supreme Court.

At this stage of the case Dr. Robinson is positive that no technicality can be raised to overthrow his valuable claims and proofs. He has made a noble fight and in so doing is making a fight for the race. He has associated as his lawyers, J. Gray Lucas, one of Chicago's most able lawyers, R. T. Greener and Hon. Judson W. Lyons of this city and several patent lawyers, including W. A. Robinson.

This is the greatest case that has ever been filed in any court by a colored American.

Dr. Robinson is an intelligent man with a fine physique, which gives him the appearance of a fighter. He is unassuming in his manners, a fine gentleman, but very positive. He is a man of few words, but at all times ready to act. He has been in the city several weeks and has left nothing undone to bring to a successful termination his case.

He will leave the city for his home in Chicago in a few days but will return and remain until the termination of his suit in the Supreme Court. He has won a host of friends since his stay in the "City of Magnificent Distances" who speak of him as a man of remarkable ability and refined manners.

June 28 is the date, and Thursday the day, for the Annual picnic of St. Luke's Sunday School. Green Willow Park.

DABNEY & DABNEY.

One of the oldest firms in this city and no doubt one of the most reliable is the firm of Dabney & Dabney, 1132 3rd street, northwest. This firm has been in existence for several years and is the oldest in Washington. Mr. Dabney has associated with him his wife, Mrs. Ruth Dabney, who is also an accomplished embalmer. She embalms all female subjects, while the males are embalmed by the male members or employes of the firm. It is claimed that Mrs. Dabney has had sufficient experience and practice to give entire satisfaction. She is an accomplished woman, and thoroughly business in all of her dealings with the patrons of the firm

MR. JAMES H. DABNEY.

She has remarkable nerve and at no time does she shrink from her duties. She can handle horses as well as a man and it is to the credit of the firm that it has such an acquisition in the person of this body. Mrs. Dabney is very pleasing in her manners and willing and ready at all times to give satisfaction. This firm has buried some of the most distinguished people in the United States. It will be remembered that this firm buried the late B. K. Bruce, formerly register of the treasury, recorder of deeds and Senator from Mississippi, and many other equally distinguished. This is an up-to-date firm, well equipped with all modern and improved goods in stock.

MRS. RUTH DABNEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Holding a Probate Court.

In re Estate, Fannie Chapman, Deceased.

Administration No. 13,218.

Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of John C. Norwood, Executor in the above entitled cause filed herein on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises, situate in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and distinguished as the west, 25 feet front by full depth of 150 feet of lot number six (6) in book number six (6), in Todd and Brown's subdivision of Pleasant Plains and Mount Pleasant, as the said subdivision appears of record in the in the plats or plans of the County of Washington, District of Columbia, in the surveyor's office in said District, and containing 3750 square feet of ground, together with the improvements, consisting of a two-story, seven-room frame building, with halls and water, and outhouses and stable upon the premises, known as number 745 Columbia Road, formerly Steuben street, N. W., in the District of Columbia.

Subject, however, to a deed of trust for ($800) eight hundred dollars, to Anna Krikstenie for the sum of ($1,510) fifteen hundred and ten dollars cash over and above the said trust, it is by the Court this 18th day of June, A. D., 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23d day of July, A. D., 1906. Provided a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once a week for three successive weeks before the last date.

Wendell P. Stafford,
Justice.

A true copy.
Attest
W. C. Taylor,
Deputy Register of Wills.

NEWS FROM THE HILL CITY

Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1906.

The Lynchburg Negro Business League, at a meeting held on the 12th, elected officers for the next twelve months: Dr. A. N. Lushington, president; Prof. T. P. Smith, secretary; Messrs. G. N. Scott, E. A. Spencer, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd vice-presidents, respectively; N. T. Goldsberry, Esq., treasurer. The president was elected delegate to represent the League in annual meeting of the Virginia Negro Business League, at Newport News, Va., on the 13th and 14th inst. The meeting of the League was largely attended, it having amongst its membership some of the most prominent and successful business men of the race in this section of the State. There was much enthusiasm, and steps were taken looking to frequent meetings hereafter. There is great business activity among the race in this city.

The United Endowment and Life Assurance Company of Virginia, incorporated under the laws of this State, is an institution of which the negro race of this city should feel proud. It, of course, has on deposit $10,000 with the treasurer of this State as security for its policyholders, and it is believed it is in the insurance world to stay. Its board of directors is composed of a set of splendid business men who are determined to push the business for all it is worth.

The public schools of this city closed on the 15th. The teachers, who rank among the best in the country, are off for their much-needed rest.

In our next letter we will mention places in Lynchburg where The Bee will be on sale.

Lynchburg Correspondent.

Teacher's College

The Teachers' College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., offers the best courses of study for men and women desiring to become expert professional teachers of kindergartens, graded and industrial schools and colleges. High school Normal School & Colleges.

Special attention is called to correlated courses in manual training, mechanical and architectural drawing, domestic science, domestic art and music. Courses of two and four years lead to diploma and degree respectively. Special course of one year for college graduates. Tuition $10. Expenses small. Graduates assisted in securing positions.

For further information address Rev. L. B. Moore, Dean, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

CHOIR OF ONE THOUSAND VOICES

Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress

The Music Committee of the N. Y. P. C. E. C. is organizing a choir of one thousand voices to sing during the sessions of the congress. The principal sessions will be held in Convention Hall and the committee will have two concert grand pianos, an organ and other musical instruments to accocmpany the voices, under the direction of Prof. John T. Layton, assistant director of music in the public schools and director of the choral society.

Vermont Avenue Baptist Church has been secured for the rehearsals, the first of which was held on Monday evening, June 18, at 8 o'clock. All members of choirs and other vocal musical organizations were invited to be present and become members.

The committee will not be unduly exacting of the members of this choir as to their knowledge of music, since hymns and Christian Endeavor songs will be principally sung. What the committee desires most are as good voices as possible and able to learn such songs as referred to. Those who desire to become members will please apply in person at the rehearsal.

The S. Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society will give a concert for the benefit of the local Executive Commitee — to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in preparing to entertain the congress. This concert will be announced in detail in a few days. Concerts will also be given for the visitors during the congress.

The musical feature of this congress is an assured success; but why should we expect otherwise when the personnel of the music committee consists of some of the best musical talent in the city and some of our most experienced and successful managers of concerts and musical entertainments?

W. H. Conner
Chairman Music Committee.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

Handsome Brass and Iron Beds

Metal beds are more sanitary than wooden beds, and they give a cool and inviting appearance to your bedrooms. We have an immense stock of All-brass Beds and Beds of White or Colored Enamel, more or less elaborately trimmed with brass. You will find all the newest styles and patterns here, and such a large and diversified assortment to choose from that you can be sure of getting one to your liking. We carry a complete line of all kinds of Bedding, too, including Felt, Hair, Cotton, and Fiber Mattresses, Iron or Wood Frame Springs, Pillows, Blankets, etc. We handle all kinds of Bed Lounces and the sensible Sanitary Iron Couches, which can be transformed into thoroughly comfortable beds without any trouble. Select whatever you want from our stock with the full assurance that the terms will be arranged to suit your circumstances.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

Worth Money to You

People's Drug Store, Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W.

COUPON No. 1.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 75 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE THE LARGE $1.50 BOTTLE OF RED SULPHUR BLOOD SEARCHER, THE KING OF BLOOD MEDICINES. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

COUPON No. 2.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 49 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE YOU A $1.00 BOX OF VITAL SPARKS, THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD.

COUPON No. 3.—THIS COUPON AND 10 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A LARGE 25 CENT BOTTLE OF OX-MARROW POMADE. MAKES KINKY, CURLY HAIR STRAIGHT.

COUPON No. 4.—THIS COUPON AND 39 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A JAR OF NADINOLA, THE FAMOUS BEAUTY CREAM.

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST
PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES

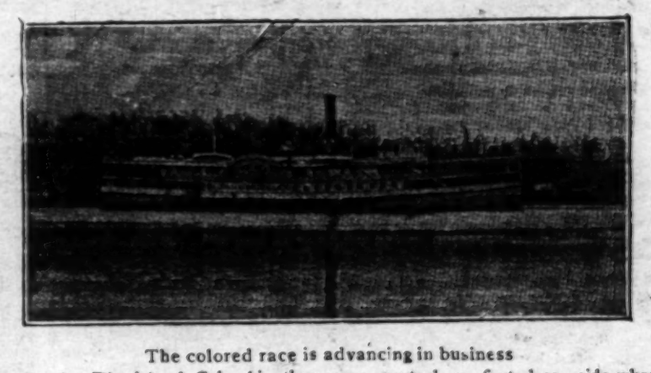
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,
1614 14th street, N. W.

All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon, $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.

Our Candies Made Daily.

Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business

In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government Inspectors to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.

All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.

CALL US ON 'PHONE, MAIN 1779 OR CALL ON
JEFFERSON S. COAGE, Secretary, 1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest.
LEWIS JEFFERSON, Manager, 1901 First Street, Southwest.

RICH WHITE GIRL WEDS A COLORED MAN.

Canonsburg, Pa., June 11.—Indignation has been aroused here over the marriage of Gains Patman, a coal black negro, and Miss Frances Leonard, a handsome young white woman, who, in addition to being refined and well educated, is wealthy.

The pair were married last Monday by the Rev. Henry Norton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this place, at his home.

Miss Leonard's infatuation for the man, whom she has known for many years, was discovered by her mother some months ago. The girl's mother had great influence over her, and succeeded in delaying the match, although she could not break off the girl's infatuation, and she secretly met the negro at all times.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Leonard died, leaving all of her money to her daughter, who is an only child.

Both Patman and Miss Leonard are of age.

The girl and her black husband have left here, and it is said they are going abroad.

Subscribe to and read The Bee.

MORMON HOME SOLD

RESIDENCE ONCE OCCUPIED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Dwelling at Nauvoo, Ill., Built in 1839, Is Transferred for $400—Birthplace of Polygamous Doctrines Well Preserved.

Chicago.—In the wake of a report that officials of the Mormon church are disposing of a large part of the property owned by the sect in Salt Lake City, Utah, comes the intelligence that the old brick dwellings at Nauvoo, Ill., which Brigham Young once called home and which for over five years harbored three of his favorite wives, has passed from the hands of the family that has owned it since the Mormons were driven out of Hancock county.

Capt. Joseph Reichtmann, an old river man, recently bought the old residence of the founder of the Mormon church from a former Chicagoan, Dr. J. W. Parker, now a resident of Peoria, Ill., for $400. Dr. Parker, who at one time occupied the chair of lecturing physician in a Chicago medical college, lived in it when a boy with his parents and has been its owner for over a quarter of a century. He inherited the property from his father. Capt. Reichtmann will add a story to the building and he and his family will make it their home in the future.

To the eyes of the casual observer it suggests little out of the commonplace, yet it stands to-day a well-preserved landmark to the birthplace of doctrines that have aroused much bitter conflict. It was there that polygamy, under the doctrinal cloak of Mormonism, was first practiced in this country. Around the unimposing old structure is entwined a web of romance. In its atmosphere are centered a flood of memories of the stirring times and exciting periods when treason, mob violence and varied lawlessness ran the

MORMON TEMPLE AT NAUVOO, ILL.

gamut in Nauvoo and Hancock county before the Mormons were finally forced to seek a foothold in other parts.

Within its three walls Brigham Young's three attractive wives, oblivious to the condemnation of Christian people and the outside world, professed their faith in Mormonism, lived and called one man husband.

The structure was built by the aggressive leader of the latter day saints in 1839, when the cohesive loyal followers of the doctrines fathered by Joseph Smith were driven out of northeast Missouri, across the border into Illinois, by the enraged inhabitants of that part of the former state. Though it has passed through the turbulent times which have had their outbursts of war and riot, it has stood unscathed, and is to-day practically an unhurt cradle of embryonic Mormonism.

Situated on an eminence at Kimball and Grange streets in the historic little village of Nauvoo, the building commands a beautiful and unobstructed view of the Father of Waters, as it sweeps in a graceful and picturesque bend around the town. Looking at the fascinating picture nature has wrought from one of its windows, one can readily understand how this place could be the birthplace of inspiration and amazed that the promulgation of vicious creeds could have a thought in such a view.

With the exception of having one room added and a half-story being built on, the old edifice is the same now as when Brigham Young entered it. Like nearly all homes of the latter day saints in Nauvoo at that time, the house was built of brick and stood on an acre of ground. The substantial manner in which it was constructed would not suggest that the exponent of polygamy anticipated then that the "faithful" ones, adherents of the new religious invention of the brain of Joseph Smith, would be forced from Nauvoo and Hancock county at the points of guns.

The house originally consisted of six rooms, two halls and a large cellar. Three of the rooms served as individual bed chambers for his three wives. The others were used for sitting room, dining room and kitchen. The main hall was used for reception purposes. On the exterior there is little to show that the house has been standing for a period of nearly 70 years.

Many interesting tales are still told by old residents of Nauvoo of occurrences that took place in the old homestead during Brigham Young's tenancy.

When the Mormons were driven from Hancock county in 1846, the snug little home where the Mormon "apostle" and his wives lived was forsaken.

The Mill Variety.

Stella—What is Mabel's birthday stone?

Bella—Her birthday.—N. Y. Sun.

DUE TO PRINTERS' "PI."

Queer Libel Suit Arising from Accident in English Newspaper Office.

London.—Libel laws in England are enforced with great severity, and accidents of the kind that will happen in the best regulated newspapers, occasionally have to be paid for just as though they were the products of villainy and malice aforethought. An instance of this occurred the other day which has caused a Surrey newspaper to be mulcted in $150 damages. Going to press in a hurry, two stories got mixed up, one relating to a woman's suit for divorce and the other to a police court case.

The transition from one to the other must have baffled a good many readers. "It had been held in a very old case," ran the report, "that when the donor remained in possession, a deed of gift that the persistent annoyance and blackmail would not be allowed to go on. Witness had her under observation." But newspaper readers are hurried people in these days, and probably many gave up the sentence as unintelligible, and saw nothing improbable in the eventual fact that "she"—the wrong "she"—was bound over in $50 to keep the peace for six months. But having failed to get a divorce she saw here a brilliant chance to obtain financial solace for her disappointment. Accordingly she brought suit for damages, and in vain the editor and the foreman of the composing room endeavored to make a stolid British jury understand how easily such a blunder might happen, and how impossible it was under modern newspaper conditions to take such precautions as would prevent it.

REAL CAUSE OF CRIME.

Criminal Classes Recruited from Paupers Who Have Become Disheartened.

New York.—A simple method of abolishing vice and crime in New York and other large cities is announced by Prof. Alexander Haig, the distinguished English physician and physiologist to the British hospital in London.

The criminal classes, according to him, are recruited from the pauper classes, who, after they "lose heart," become unemployable and degenerate into chronic loafers, beggars or thieves.

This thing of losing heart, Dr. Haig says, is not a mere sentimental or emotional state, but is an actual, physical degeneration of the heart, due to insufficient nourishment. He says:

"I believe that when the poor and unemployed lose heart it means that the heart muscle is at last sharing with the other muscles in the general malnutrition. As the result of this the heart probably fails and dilates, and is perhaps never again able to keep up the same blood pressure, to produce the same muscular nutrition and the former strength of muscle, of nerve, or of will power.

"No doubt if such a person were carefully dieted and rested for months that person would return to a normal or approximately normal condition. But poor people never have this chance. The most they can hope is that as spring comes around an increase of work may lift them above the verge of starvation, and their hearts therefore never have an opportunity of completely recovering."

PELICANS IN KANSAS.

Large Flock of the Ungainly Birds Hover Over a Town for Hours.

Pittsburg.—The other day a large flock of pelicans flew over the town of Hepler. One of the birds was shot and it fell into the large railroad pond. After it had been shot the flock hovered over the pond for three or four hours, circling higher and higher till they were out of gunshot reach.

It was after night before the flock abandoned the wounded bird and continued their journey northward. The bird that was shot was not killed, but was disabled in one of its wings. It was a fine large bird, standing about four feet high and measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its wings.

It was as white as snow with the exception that it has one or two black feathers in the tip of the wings. Its beak is about one foot in length, with a pouch underneath large enough to hold about one gallon of water. The flock had probably been disturbed and driven out of their course to the northern lakes.

Woman Rail Splitter.

Hattie Grider, a widow, and her young daughter walked here from the backwoods country, several miles from Gradyville, Ky., and were almost starving. She said she was afraid she was a burden to the city, and asked the policemen to get her a position splitting rails, as she was accustomed to doing that sort of labor in addition to her housework. She was surprised when informed that there was nothing doing in that line here for women. She said she came to Indianapolis in search of her brother, but his name could not be found in the directory.

Battleships for Chili.

Chili has adopted a programme of naval construction to be carried out in eight years, which includes four powerful battleships, another large dry-dock, the complete fortification of Arica and other ports, several fast cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

DESIGN WHICH WON FIRST PRIZE FOR CARNEGIE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

In the illustration is shown the winning design for the palace of peace at The Hague, which is to be erected by Mr. Carnegie. The winner is L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille, France, who has been awarded $3,000 for his work. In all 3,038 drawings were sent in, and but one prize comes to America, Howard Greenley and H. S. Olin, of New York, being awarded $750.

The winning design is an excellently executed conception of a northern French chateau. The main building is flanked with high towers, two of which are at either end of the facade, and the chief feature of the interior will be a magnificent "hall of arbitration," where the peace conferences will be held.

Mr. Cordonnier, who is 48 years of age, already has achieved distinction in architectural drawing, for in 1885 he won the first prize for the Amsterdam bourse. For the palace of peace plans 217 architects competed. The second and third prizes went to Paris and charlottenberg.

The government of the Netherlands has selected the military parade ground, near the Bosch, as the site for the palace of peace. The Bosch is a park, nearly two miles long, a short distance out of The Hague. It abounds in forest trees, which are allowed to grow unclipped.

INDIAN AS A LAWYER

FULL-BLOODED SENECA MAY PRACTICE AT GOTHAM BAR.

John L. Snyder Will Be First Red Man Ever Admitted If Legislature Approves Bill Before It—Graduate of Carlisle.

New York.—John L. Snyder, a full blooded member of the Seneca tribe, will be the first Indian to practice law at the bar of the state of New York, if the governor approves a bill which the legislature has passed to authorize the state board of law examiners to admit him to the bar examination. As Snyder is not a citizen of the state, a special act was necessary to enable him to take the bar examination, and this was introduced by Senator Albert T. Fancher, who represents the Fiftieth district, of which Snyder is a resident. The young Seneca is a protege of Senator Fancher, who is a wealthy bachelor largely interested in oil wells.

In the formidable Indian league of the Six Nations, which once held in subjection the territory extending from the Hudson to Lake Superior and from the St. Lawrence to the Delaware, the Seneca nation played a prominent part. When the league was finally broken and its members scattered after the revolutionary war the white men took possession of its lands and the remnant of the Seneca tribe was finally settled upon a reservation near Salamanca, in Catiaraugus county. The Senecas still live on this reserva-

JOHN L. SNYDER.
(Full-Blooded Seneca Indian Who May Soon Practice Law in New York.)

tion as a tribe, retaining their tribal customs and traditions. At the same time they have adopted much from the civilization which surrounds them, and they mingle freely and on equal terms with their white neighbors.

In the veins of the young Seneca lawyer runs some of the oldest and purest blood in America. The line of his descent goes back to the times before Columbus crossed the Atlantic and is lost in the traditions of his race. Of all the Indian tribes the Six Nations were the proudest and their merciless league represented the extreme advance of Indian statecraft.

Snyder is 26 years old, six feet in height, with an athletic figure and the ease of bearing that is conferred by his descent through centuries of forest ancestry. He lives on the reservation with the 2,700 other members of his tribe. He married a Seneca girl and they have two children.

Several members of the Seneca tribe have risen to distinction in the callings of civilization. Gen. Ely Parker, who served as a civil engineer on the staff of Gen. Grant and who copied from Grant's notes the famous terms of surrender which were given to Gen. Lee, was a full blooded Seneca and a graduate of the Albany Normal school. Another member of the applicant Oscar Snyder, Sam Parker, was a schoolmate of James S. Whipple, state forest, fish and game commissioner. He was killed in a railway accident.

His son was educated at the Carlisle Indian school, and he is now studying law in an office in Salamanca. He is permitted to practice in the peacemakers' court, which is the Indian court on the reservation and which corresponds to the county court in the judicial plan of the state. He cannot take the regular state bar examination without an enabling act because he is not a citizen.

He might abandon his tribal relation and become a citizen were it not for the fact that by leaving his tribe he would sacrifice his interest in the tribal possessions, which are held in common. A bill is now pending in congress to dissolve the tribal relation of the Senecas and to make them all citizens. When this bill becomes a law the tribal property will be divided among the members of the tribe and each Seneca will have about $2,000 with which to start on his career of independence. Snyder therefore finds himself placed in a dilemma. If he waits until the property is allotted he will be too old to become a member of the state bar, and if he anticipates his citizenship by leaving his tribe he will lose his share of the tribal lands.

Senator Fancher's bill opens a way out of this difficulty by providing that Snyder may be examined for the bar, "notwithstanding the fact that said Snyder is not a citizen, provided that at the time of applying for admission to such examinations he shall be otherwise qualified to take the same and shall comply with the rules of the court of appeals and of the state board of law examiners in respect thereto; and upon passing such examination the said Snyder shall be admitted to practice law in this state, with the same powers and subject to the same duties as if he were a citizen."

Friendly relations exist between the Senecas and their white neighbors, some of whom have been adopted into the tribe as a mark of esteem. Commissioner Whipple was thus adopted a few weeks ago at a formal ceremony, which was a great event on the reservation. He received the Indian name of Odonjea. The ceremony of adoption was frequently practiced by the Indians as a means of supplying the losses caused by their constant warfare with each other, and many white prisoners in the early days owed their lives to adoption.

STORE USED BY LINCOLN.

Old Structure Recently Demolished at Petersburg, Ill., Where Martyred President Studied Law.

Petersburg, Ill. — The structure known as "Lincoln's Old Store" which, until recently stood in the rear of the Bishop building here, is depicted in the illustration. It was first erected at New Salem, and was occupied by Lincoln as a store from 1832 until 1835. In it the future president studied law and mastered the intricacies

"LINCOLN'S OLD STORE."

of mathematics without a teacher; and while he occupied it he also laid out the City of Petersburg and many near by towns. Robert Bishop, of this city, bought the structure in 1836 and moved it here. Lincoln himself assisting in the operation. It was used for a gunshop for some time. Subsequently, when Mr. Bishop erected his brick structure, the "Lincoln store" was pushed to the rear. Relic hunters had carried off much of the old building, and a storm wrecked the roof, so that its demolition became necessary.

TIGER SHOOTING IN INDIA.

Dangers Faced by Sportsmen Who Hunt Man-Eaters—Sagacity of the Elephants.

New York.—Men who have shot the "big cats of the Indian jungle," all emphasize the difference between an "ordinary tiger" and a "man-eater." One varies from the other as much as a domestic pussy from a wildcat. The man-eater, when it catches sight of a hunter is at once all aflame with the passion to devour him. It has tasted human flesh and knows its sweetness.

When the Britisher in Indan goes

TIGER SHOOTING FROM A HOWDAH IN INDIA.

tiger hunting, therefore, he looks first of all to his own safety. Having learned that a tiger rarely looks upward, he seeks a position at some distance from the ground, as, for instance, the howdah of an elephant, or a machan, or leaf-covered box, perched in a tree.

The tiger usually keeps its eyes on the ground because it finds its prey there and its enemies also. The natural inhabitants of the trees, the birds and the monkeys, it holds in contempt. But on the ground, besides the sweet-fleshed man, lives the water buffalo ,its most formidable foe. In combat the buffalo most times kills the tiger.

The peculiar sagacity of the elephant is of great assistance to the man who hunts tigers from the howdah. At the approach of the big cat the pachyderm trumpets an alarm, and if properly trained, it will snatch its master with its trunk, should he be on the ground, and lift him into the howdah on its back. It then seeks the shadow of some tree and stands perfectly still, as if knowing that in this way it will steady the hunter's aim.

When one shoots from the machan, or tree ambush, he usually picks a place where the beast is wont to retreat when alarmed. With a companion he hides himself in his nest. In his hand he holds a magazine rifle loaded and cocked, while in his belt he carries a half dozen pistols for instant use should the gun fail him. Then he sends out a score or more of natives as beaters to drive the beast toward him. Encircling the region, the beaters begin to rap on the trees and to shout, and these noises, because of their strangeness ,frighten the animal.

TO MAKE GRAFT INQUIRY.

President Cassatt Will Probe Charges Against Pennsylvania Road—Long Connected with System.

Philadelphia.—Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who on his arrival home from Europe recently, at once issued a statement regarding conditions of his road and promised a thorough investigation of the charges recently made. Mr. Cassatt has been in the service of the corporation for nearly half a century, and for a number of years has been

ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.
(President of Pennsylvania Road Who Has Ordered a Probe of Graft Charges.)

the guiding spirit. He was born in Pittsburg in 1839, was educated in France and Germany, and in 1859 was graduated from Rensselaer institute at Troy, N. Y. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania as a rodman, and rose successively through the grades of superintendent of motive power, general superintendent, general manager, third vice president and first vice president until he became the head of the railroad system embracing many thousands of miles.

Action of Gases on Guns.

In modern nigh-velocity cannon the pressure of the gases at the moment of firing gnerates tremendous heat. It is estimated that this heat runs as high as 8,000 degrees and even 9,000 degrees. The white-hot gases eat away the steel lining of the guns in much the same way as streams of boiling water eat away a block of ice.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Death of "Elephant Tortoise" in London Recently an Occasion of Great Sorrow.

New York.—Enough tears were shed to water an acre of onions in London when the "elephant tortoise" 400 years old, passed in his checks, yielded up the ghost, skipped the tra-la-loo and a lot of other things necessary when a 400-year-old tortoise dies in the London zoo.

Those ponderous English newspapers which are used for paper weights gave this venerable tortoise an eighth of a column obituary. There was almost a riot in the menagerie when the sur-

400-YEAR-OLD TORTOISE.

viving animals heard of it. They thought the tortoise worth about ten lines. The great journals called attention to the fact that the tortoise was a boy in knickerbockers when Sir Francis Drake was trundling a hoop and trying to be good, little dreaming he was to become a pirate on the great ocean.

As this wonderful tortoise approached death he assumed a dignified, solemn air, his circulation became sluggish, his liver turned over only once a fortnight and his pulse dropped to 11 beats a minute as timed by the official bicycle clock. The tortoise had little to say, and although sure cure remedies were administered by the zoo's doctor, the patient grew weaker, became flighty and with wings would have done a little flying. At last the end came, and, rolling his great, pathetic eyes from friend to friend around the menagerie with appealing glances at the six-legged tiger and laughing hyena, the tortoise fastened his eyes on the figures 350 painted on the shell 50 years ago. Then, with a groan, reaching back to the discovery of the Galapagos islands on the night it was born, the tortoise leaped three feet into the air and died, with all the monkeys screeching and the hippopotamus bellowing for dear life. There was hardly a keeper in the building who was not affected by the incident.

WOULD BE DOG CATCHER.

Alfred Millard, Prominent Omaha Banker, Is Seeking Office for Humane Reasons.

Omaha, Neb.—Alfred Millard, clubman, nephew of Senator J. H. Millard, of Nebraska, and cashier of the Riggs Street bank, in Omaha, wants to be city dog catcher.

Millard is one of the best known and most successful bankers in the city. Worth several hundred thousand dollars, a member of one of the oldest families in Nebraska, and standing high in financial and business circles, he is an applicant for a position which almost every ambitious politician looks upon with a certain de-

ALFRED MILLARD.
(Well-Known Omaha Banker Who Is After Office of City Dog Catcher.)

gree of scorn. But Mr. Millard is not only seeking the office, but has every reason to believe his desire will be gratified. Yet he is a Republican, while the appointment rests with Mayor James C. Dahlman, a Democrat.

Mr. Millard is president of the Nebraska Humane society, and believes that the office which he seeks will give him special opportunities to put into effect the principles of that organization in which he takes a deep interest. The office of dog catcher, or pound master, pays, in fees, from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. Millard proposes to hire assistants to catch the dogs and care for them under his supervision, and to turn in all surplus receipts from the office to the Humane society's treasury.

Omaha has one of the most modern institutions in the country for handling stray dogs, but Mr. Millard believes that a man interested in the position of dog catcher from strictly humane motives should be in charge.

The Careful Motorist.

A New York automobile driver was arrested recently while driving slowly through a village and fined five dollars. He demanded why he had been so treated, as he had not violated any speed ordinance, but could get no satisfaction. Later a court officer explained the whole matter by saying: "We held a meeting last night and decided that this speeding must stop. This man was the first to come along slow enough for us to catch, so we arrested him."

FRONTIER POSTMISTRESS.

Says She Will Deliver Mail from Her Apron If Necessary.

Watertown, S. D.—Miss Hattie Burnstad, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is at this moment probably the most talked about young woman in South Dakota.

As postmistress of a frontier town in which not a single house is built, she is the heroine of the tent living population of the new town of Florence, one of the first to be opened on the new railroad extension. A board sign indicates where the post office is to be, but of the building itself there is not a vestige.

As the daughter of Representative A. C. Burnstad, of Codington county, Miss Burnstad knew something about politics as an inheritance. At any rate, while the prospective politicians of Florence were wrangling among themselves as to who should have the postmastership of the potential city, Miss Burnstad quietly walked off with the commission. When she was informed of her success by railroad company's townsite agent at Watertown there was no more pleased girl in the northwest.

"All right," she said, "I will undertake the job, even if I have to carry the mail in an auto and deliver it out of my apron."

And this is just what she is going to do. The railroad will not be built into Florence until some time in the summer, but in the meantime the residents will get their mail, for Miss Burnstad will make her word good.

LOOKS LIKE A HOODOO.

Unhappy Portent in Startling Incidents at Time of Norway and Sweden's Separation.

Stockholm.—Those who take an interest in occult phenomena will find much to their taste in the "Annales des Sciences Psychologiques," just published, in which are reported several strange occurrences which took place when Norway was separated from Sweden.

On November 18 last, we are told, a number of officers were assembled in the hall of the Casino of Akerhus, waiting for King Haakon to make his entry. Suddenly a cracking noise was heard, and before anyone could turn round, a full-length portrait of King Oscar fell from the wall to the floor. The picture was picked up unhurt, but the crown on the top of the frame was smashed to atoms.

A few days afterward a reception was being held at the house of Mr. Hagerum, a former prime minister, and the guests were talking of the accident at Akerhus. Some one said that evidently the Casino walls needed repairing, when suddenly a life-size marble bust of King Oscar, which stood between the windows of the room, fell to the floor and was broken to pieces. Several other occurrences of a like nature are reported, and there can be no reason to doubt the good faith of the "Annales."

MAN SWIMS THIRTY MILES.

Wonderful Feat Performed by Honolulu Half-Breed to Save Himself.

Honolulu.—Through the capsizing of a boat occupied by Edward Devauchelle, a half-white, and three native companions, off Maui islands one morning lately three natives were drowned. Devauchelle saved his life by extraordinary efforts. After swimming for 17 hours, Devauchelle secured temporary footing on a rock, on which he slept all day Wednesday. On Thursday he took a further swim of two miles and landed at Molokai.

One of the natives accompanied Devauchelle for the first 16 hours following the capsizing of the boat and then sank exhausted. It is estimated that the former swam 30 miles, including the distance he was carried by the currents.

BALLAST WILL BE GOLD ORE

Railroad in Mexico Will Be Anchored with Rock of Great Value.

Mexico.—The Eastern railway of Mexico will be ballasted with gold ore between Texico and Rio Puerto, a distance of 270 miles. This ballast rock is obtained from the gravel bed adjacent to the new line of the road.

Repeated assays have shown that the ballast runs upwards of two dollars in gold to the ton. About 4,500 tons of rock are used to the mile, making the value of the gold $9,000 to each mile of road, or $2,430,000 for the 270 miles. The gold values in the rock are not sufficient to make it a mining proposition, but passengers will ride over the most valuable piece of ballasting in the world.

Women Dissipate Hotel Superstition.

The advent of women cashiers in the hotels has done away with the old superstition regarding the closing of the register. In the olden days a hotel clerk believed he was sure to be pursued by ill luck if by chance the book was closed. He guarded it closely. The women cashiers take the registers to their desks, copy the names and then close them with no fears or misgivings.

Rats Hoard Coins.

When John Shiffer tore down the 116-year-old Robeson building in Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., the other day he found in rats' nests underneath three big copper cents, 40 and 90 years old, and a Spanish coin of 1777, all worn quite smooth.

RUSH FOR TITLES

LONDON OFFICIALS EAGERLY GRAB FOR KING'S PLUMS.

Public Pays the Expense of the Ceremony — Would Be Called Graft in the United States.

London.—When a new public building is opened by the sovereign the occasion is always commemorated by the conferring of various titles. These dignities seldom are bestowed on the folk most concerned in the work—those who really deserve them.

The architect who designs the building, the contractor who builds it, and the sculptor who beautifies it are usually ignored and the honors are reaped by some pompous "Bumbles" whose good fortune it is to be in office when the opening occurs and to figure conspicuously in the ceremonies.

The new "Old Bailey," which occupies the site of the grim historic sentinel which so long stood as a warning to evildoers, will not be ready for business until next year is well advanced. Indeed, certain parts of the building will probably be far from complete until 1908. At present it is little more than a huge empty shell.

It stands within the bailiwick of that quaint survival of medievalism, the corporation of the city of London, which rules supreme over one square mile of the heart of the metropolis. Most of its gorgeously uniformed figurehead officials, including the lord mayor himself, hold office for one year. If the royal opening should not take place until the building is really ready for public use, they would lose all chance of getting a knighthood or some of the other royal favors that will be distributed on the occasion. So they have fooled the king and stolen a march on their successors by arranging to have the opening take place within a month or two.

The squabble for empty titles among these fussy fossils would be welcomed as providing something to laugh at in this somber old city but for the fact that it involves fleecing the ratepayers to the tune of $50,000. To put the building in shape for this premature opening—to "temporize" it, as it is called—will cost all of that sum, and it will be a sheer waste of money.

The exposure of such unjustifiable squandering of public funds in any American city would start a prodigious row, but the top lofty, incorruptible officials here treat it with indifference. It cannot be called stealing, and so it does not matter, though as far as the ratepayers are concerned it amounts to the same thing.

BIG BILL AS SOUVENIR.

New Fad Introduced by Oregon Millionaire Has Limited Vogue.

Portland, Ore.—Autographing $100 bills and presenting them to friends as souvenir cards is the latest fad. It was introduced in Portland last night by a portly man, who seemed to have an unlimited supply of newly printed greenbacks and a desire to get rid of them. It requires eight figures and two commas, it is said, to express the sum total of the wealth of the rotund capitalist who gives away $100 bills with his name on them.

He is a heavy owner of Portland real estate. He walked into the barroom of the Oregon hotel last night with three friends and the bartender was busy for awhile. After many rounds of drinks one of the party remarked that he would have to hurry to catch the train to San Francisco.

"Let me give you my card before you go," spoke the capitalist. As he did so he pulled a wallet from his pocket, drew forth a hundred-dollar bill, wrote his name on it with his fountain pen and handed it to his friend.

"Let me give you one, too," he said to one of the other men. Another bill was autographed and handed over. A third was signed and given to the third member of the party.

HAS MAMMOTH STURGEON.

Eight and a Half Footer, Weighing 300 Pounds, in New York Aquarium.

New York.—The Aquarium has now the biggest sturgeon ever shown here, this specimen measuring eight and one-half feet in length, while its estimated weight is placed at fully 300 pounds. This big sturgeon was taken in a pound net in the bay back of Sandy Hook.

It has been placed in the Aquarium's great central pool, where it has for company, among other fishes, four other sturgeons ranging in length from three and one-half to seven feet each. In a tank on the gallery tier is a lively litte sturgeon one foot in length, so that now the Aquarium has a varied assortment of these striking fishes.

The little sturgeon on the gallery was eight inches in length when brought in, two years ago. The sturgeon no doubt grows faster in freedom, where it can find its natural food and have room for exercise, than in captivity. The sturgeon is supposed to live to an age of from 50 to 75 years. It attains a length of 12 feet.

Irrigate for American Market.

More than 300 wells are being drilled on the hacienda of Don Louis Garza in the state of Temaulipas, near Matamoros, Mexico. These wells will be used for irrigation purposes.

RIGHT COMPASSES

NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HELP NAVIGATORS OF LAKES.

Marks to Be Set Up at Points Where Beds of Iron Under Water Disarrange the Needle.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department has sent Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, assistant chief of the equipment bureau, to Cleveland to take steps to help the captains of lake vessels to rectify their troubles with refractory compasses. For many years past these skippers have been bothered by the erratic behavior of their compasses in different localities on the lakes. At first it was thought that the cargoes of iron or other ores they were carrying in their vessels were responsible for this deviation in the needles; but nowadays it is recognized that the real source of the trouble lies in the nature of the bottom of the lakes, and not in the cargoes. Great beds of iron underlie the lakes in various places, and these affect the compasses.

It is to correct this evil that Commander Nicholson is going to Cleveland with instruments that will enable him to set up, at certain conspicuous places, "marks" fixed at the true north, so that the captains of passing ships may note any errors in their compasses and make the necessary adjustments. At present it is his intention to set up these "marks" in St. Clair river and in the straits of Mackinaw, which will cover the greater part of the lake traffic.

How strongly the underlake influences affect the compasses of lake vessels was revealed to a traveler last summer while crossing Lake Ontario on a lumber steamer. From the time the ship cleared the mouth of the St. Lawrence river on its westerly passage until it was across the middle ground in the center of the lake, the captain or mate stood upon the flying bridge conning the ship from the compass on that lofty height. Experience had taught the skipper that natural conditions under the bed of the lake affected his compass in the wheelhouse so materially that the compass was practically useless in that particular portion of the voyage, and consequently the vessel's course was kept by the compass upon the bridge, which was so far above the disturbing mineral elements as not to be affected by them. For the greater part of the run across the lake the compass in the wheelhouse was a point or two "off" from the true direction of the one on the bridge. The "marks" to be set up by the government's hydrographers will enable this particular captain, as well as others, to correct such deviations every trip if they care to.

FISH IN SUNKEN BOAT.

Hold of Vessel Contains Food Stuffs Upon Which They Fatten.

Portland, Ore.—When the steamer George W. Elder is finally floated her hold will be found alive with fish. This was brought to light the other day by one of the divers when he emerged from hatch No. 2 after having made a final examination of the patches put over the large break that sent the steamer to the bottom.

The water in the hull is black, and the diver was completely in the dark, but in groping his way over the bottom came in contact with a veritable school of fish, which he believes are carp. He says they were so thick that he had to push his way through, and he could feel the commotion in the water.

The fish have been feeding and growing fat on the flour and other foodstuffs allowed to remain in the after part of the vessel to keep her on as even a keel as possible, and besides they have been sheltered from the strong current and have had things their own way for more than a year.

HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Motorists at Lake Como Land with Their Machine in a Tree.

London.—An extraordinary automobile escape is reported from Lake Como, Italy. It is something beyond the usual when motorists find safety, machine and all, in a tree. A French artist had been staying at Lake Como, and was driving an automobile with three friends near Brunate, when descending a steep hill the car struck a large stone, swerved violently against the parapet protecting the mountain road from a precipice and, breaking through the masonry, went clear over the edge. Luckily, the branches of a tree growing from the side of the rock, and reaching nearly to the road level, caught the car as it fell, thereby saving the four men from certain death. After being "treed" for some hours, the party were rescued from their unpleasant position.

Horse Rescued from Well.

A horse backed into a cistern on Missouri point, opposite Alton, a few days ago, while trying to disengage itself from the rails of a fence it was trying to leap. Neighbors planned for several hours to rescue the animal, when one of them conceived the idea of filling the cistern with loose straw, gradually raising the horse's footing until the animal could step out. Four big loads of straw were used in the rescue, which was successful.

ROOFING A POTATO PATCH

Montana Man Evolves Method of Growing Tubers in Sixty Days.

Great Falls, Mont.—A half-bushel of sawdust, a dash of chemical solution and 15 potatoes carefully enveloped with the sawdust will enable the average householder to grow a bushel of tubers on his housetop or in his cellar within 60 days. This process has been discovered and elaborated by W. D. Darst, of this place. Moreover, the grower will have no contest with grubworms.

The product of Mr. Darst's process is termed "vineless potato," from the fact that, grown under these apparently unnatural conditions, there is no surface vegetation. Because of this each potato buried in the sawdust is enabled to produce at least 12 normal-sized tubers.

The other day at the Oakland plaza, in the rear of the Oakland hotel, Mr. Darst disclosed the methods of growing potatoes by his system. Operating on the theory that the presence of surface vegetation was only a method of securing nourishment and in reality sapped the vitality of the tuber, Mr. Darst experimented more than six years, and found he could overcome this seemingly natural course on the part of the plant by supplying it artificially with its needs.

By employing sawdust, straw or any other earth product that would permit of the circulation of air, moisture and heat and the application of solutions of various salts, he discovered a single potato would multiply itself by attaching to itself from 12 to 16 other potatoes of approximately the same dimensions without throwing off any of its energy above ground.

Packed in loosely arranged bins permitting the free access of air and arranged in rows six inches above each other, with an allowance of one cubic foot of sawdust to the seedling. Mr. Darst has demonstrated the rapidity of growth and the proportions that the potatoes may attain by showing that within 60 days 15 potatoes will produce a bushel. In the character of his experiment and the success that has attended them Mr. Darst has the indorsement of Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist and botanist.

TALLEST THERMOMETER.

Twenty-Foot Heat Indicator Attracts Hundreds of People to Store in Boston.

Boston.—There are thermometers and thermometers, but the largest one in the world attracts hundreds of people to Jaynes & Co.'s store at Summer and South streets. It is not wholly a show thermometer, however, for it works perfectly and marks the variations in temperature just about as accurately as one of the pretty all-glass indicators. From top to bottom this gigantic thermomter measures 20 feet. The mercury tube is a little more than 16 feet in length and 1¼ inches in diameter.

Ten tubes were broken by the makers, a Rochester, N. Y., concern, before they succeeded in producing this one and the task involved great difficulties. It was packed with care and every precaution to guard against breakage was taken when it was unpacked and set up. When it was finally in place on the building the men in charge breathed a sigh of relief. The graduated scale over which the tube is conducted is the work of some of the experts sent here from Rochester, the home of thermometers of all styles and classes.

The manufacturers of the big thermometer say they know of no other anywhere that approaches it in size with the single exception of one at the World building, New York, and that is much smaller, in fact, is only about half the size of the Summer street temperature recorder.

FERTILIZE WITH SKIM MILK

Good Results from Unsalable Product Obtained by New York Farmers.

Middletown, N. Y.—Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. J., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used. W. Clark Mains and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied 75 cans on a timothy sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

Bloodhounds for Petty Thieves.

City Marshal Charles Kimsey, of Muskogee, Ind. T., has purchased a pair of bloodhounds from state officials in Texas and will bring them to Muskogee, where he will keep them in training to run down criminals in the city. They will also be used by the federal officers of the district whenever they are called for. Officer Kimsey thinks the bloodhounds will be specially useful in running down petty thieves among the colored population of the city.

Tramp Dog Steals Rides.

Clinging to the top of a box car, a tramp dog rode 117 miles from Pittsburg to Altoona on a fast-freight train recently. It was discovered by the brakeman on top of a beef car shivering with cold and badly scared.

MYSTERY IS SOLVED

DYING CONFESSION EXPLAINS LOSS OF FARMER'S WEALTH.

Revenge of Former Friend Who Was Unfairly Beaten in Contest for Girl's Love—Fortune Boiled.

Lake Ainslee, Cape Breton.—By the confession of Thomas MacDougal, made on his deathbed, a mystery of ten years has been cleared up. Here is the story:

Twenty-five years ago MacDougal and Jonathan MacFarlane were neighbors and both fell in love with the same girl, a pretty young woman of Hawkesbury. MacFarlane won out, but his neighbor did not consider that the means he used were quite above board, and being a disbeliever in the old saying that all is fair in love and war, he became a bitter enemy of his old friend. After the marriage he became a recluse, and seldom left his house except to go to the store to purchase supplies.

Both men were prosperous and made money farming. MacDougal banked his money in Hawkesbury, but what his neighbor did with his cash was a mystery. It was known that he sent sums of money to Boston and received in return small flat packages forwarded by registered mail, but what was contained therein no one could guess. They were always received at stated times and were guarded so carefully that everyone judged them to be of great value.

Finally, in some way, MacDougal discovered that the mysterious packages contained United States postage stamps in various denominations and that his neighbor was secreting them somewhere in his house. He was well aware that MacFarlane was afraid of banks, but why he should convert his wealth into foreign postage stamps was not clear. On making the discovery, a way to square accounts for the fancied or real wrong does him suggested itself, and he bided his time.

In the summer of 1895 a servant who had been employed by the MacFarlanes since the day of the wedding died, and when the body was taken to the grave the entire family accompanied it, leaving the house unguarded for the first time in ten years. The day after the funeral MacFarlane suffered a slight shock of paralysis, and two years later died from the effects.

At this time his widow created a sensation by telling of a statement made by her husband while he was dying. This was to the effect that his entire wealth had been converted into United States postage stamps and concealed in an old copper kettle in the cellar. The stamps were in good condition when he left for the cemetery the day the servant died, but but when he returned he found that some one had boiled them during his absence and that they were dissolved into a sticky, unrecognizable mass. His reason for putting his wealth into stamps bought in the United States instead of into Canadian postage was that thieves would be unable to dispose of the plunder without leaving Cape Breton. How much money was lost he refused to say, but the shock killed him.

MacDougal was suspected, but there was no evidence against him and no arrest was made. His confession was complete and bears out the story of the widow. He said that he sneaked into the house after the funeral, searched until he found the stamps and then boiled them on the kitchen range. He completed his work an hour before the party returned from the grave.

TEXAS TELEPHONE LINES.

Every Town and Hamlet in the Big State Provided with Ample Service.

San Antonio, Tex.—The construction of rural telephone lines in southwest Texas is surprisingly rapid at this time. In the section of country where a few years ago there was no service but the man on horseback for the dissemination of news, there is now a network of telephone lines that give communication between the numerous new farms and the ranches and villages and cities.

There are at this time in the southwestern section of the state more than 100 independent telephone systems, many of them being rural party lines. Each of these lines is connected with the larger systems at the various villages, and the farmers are capable of having direct communication with the county seat and with each other.

It is said by promoters of the lines that the Texas farmers are the most enthusiastic patrons of the rural telephone proposition, and that it can be but a few years before the number of subscribers to telephone lines that reach the farms of Texas will be greater in proportion to the population than in the older states, where the telephone has been longer in use.

Chinatown as City Asset.

The people of San Francisco have begun to discover that Chinatown was a paying investment. The district drew a trade of $30,000,000 annually, most of which came from tourists who looked upon the quarter as a world's curiosity. Hence it will be difficult either to suppress Chinatown or to improve it much. What the tourists examined in open-mouthed wonder was chiefly its dirt. To remove that would be to remove a prime cause of profitable curiosity. Altruism is not going to elope with the new San Francisco.

HORSE PREVENTS SUICIDE.

Pennsylvania Man's "Old Bill" Kicks Desire for Death Out of Him.

Pittsburg.—John Devinney was thoroughly disgusted with life, and would be dead if it hadn't been for Old Bill. John Devinney is a farmer in Buttermilk Hollow, near Duquesne, and Old Bill is the sorrel horse that he has raised from a colt, and which has been in the family the ten years of his life.

By getting up at three o'clock in the morning and working until ten at night Devinney managed to save a few thousand dollars, but when the oil excitement broke out near Duquesne a short time ago he lost it all.

Utterly discouraged and with old age and starvation staring him in the face. Devinney got a good stout piece of clothesline and started for the stable. As the old man passed into the stable Old Bill uttered a friendly neigh. Devinney stopped, placed his arm about the animal's neck and whispered to him a few words of loving farewell. Then he went back to the rear of the stall to put an end to care and tribulation.

One end of the clothesline he knotted tightly about his neck. Then he mounted the soap box. The other end of the rope he started to throw across a rafter that helped to form the stall. In a few seconds it would all be over.

Old Bill had been taking only a mild interest in the proceedings. But when he saw the rope around his master's neck and the other end around the rafter it all seemed to dawn upon him in an instant.

His master was within reach. Out shot his right hind hoof, and it landed squarely on the seat of Divinney's trousers. The force of the blow was so great that Divinney was knocked clear through the weatherboarding of the stable and into the lane outside. His screams of pain reached the household. The old man was carried in and a doctor summoned. He is now doing as well as could be expected, and the doctor says that he will recover.

Devinney declares that he does not want to die, and is the happiest mortal in the world in the thought that his old horse saved his life. Devinney is going to take a new start, and believes that he will win out.

WILL SAVE NATION BILLIONS

Philadelphia Veterinarian Discovers Preventive of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Philadelphia.—Cattle valued at $2,000,000 will be saved in Pennsylvania every year as the result of vaccination to prevent tuberculosis, which has been commenced by especially trained experts in all parts of the state. Arrest and virtual cure of tuberculosis in cattle already diseased is also accomplished by the new treatment.

Application of the work to the United States will bring the total saving to the country well over $1,000,000,000. This has been accomplished at a cost to the state of only $25,000 for two years' experiments. This calculation does not take into consideration the human lives that will be saved and the human diseases that will be averted through the absolute abolition of tuberculosis in cattle.

To a Philadelphian, Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, belongs the honor of this tremendous discovery. Back of it is the work of far greater importance. This is the application of the successful cattle experiments to the immunization of human beings and the arrest of tuberculosis in persons who already are affected.

FORGOT HE WAS MARRIED.

Oklahoma Fireman from Force of Habit Spent Night at Headquarters.

Guthrie, Okla.—With "Jack" Scribbins, a Guthrie contractor and a substitute member of the local fire department, it is a question of resigning from the fire department or facing the chances for a divorce suit, according to Chief William Gruber, and his resignation is expected at any time. Scribbins was married the other day to Miss Laura Rick, of Seward. A few evenings later one of the fire boys wanted off for the evening and got Scribbins to take his place at fire headquarters, promising to return by midnight at the latest.

Scribbins became very much interested in what was going on at the engine house, and in some discussions which were going on among the firemen. When the rest of the company went upstairs to turn in for the night, Scribbins accompanied them, as he had always done before when on duty there, went to bed and to sleep, entirely forgetting his bride, who was anxiously awaiting his return.

PASTOR TO AID BASEBALL.

Will Make Service Hour Earlier for the Convenience of "Fans."

Dyersville, Ia.—Realizing that Sunday baseball has come to stay in this parish, Rev. Father Theodore Waring announced a change in the hour of his church service, so that the fans can attend divine worship and then take in the game after the benediction. In this arrangement the baseball managers have met Father Waring half way. When he agreed to begin Sunday afternoon services half an hour earlier, they said they would start the game half an hour later, and the innovation is received with satisfaction by all concerned.

KINK-INE

Great Hair Straightener and Grower

Most Wonderful Discovery ever made for curly, kinky and knotty hair. Makes hair grow long, straight, soft and silky; cures dandruff and stops falling hair. Kink-ine acts like magic on the hair.

Kink-ine Is No Experiment. It was discovered by R. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of colored people for the past 30 years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great tonic for the colored people.

This chemist says that his experience and study have taught him that the scalp of the colored people requires a special treatment and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest REMEDY the WORLD has ever known for the HAIR of colored people.

KINK-INE will make the hair GROW from one to three inches per month, if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

KINK-INE is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all the kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read what Miss Elizabeth Jones of Chicago says of KINK-INE: "My hair was not more than three inches long when I commenced to use Kink-ine, six months ago. I have used it steadily since that date and it has grown on an average of two inches each month and it is now more than fifteen inches long. Besides, my hair has become almost straight and I fully believe by the end of the year I will have the most beautiful head of hair of any colored lady in the world."

SPECIAL OFFER.—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-size bottle of Kink-ine, price 35 cents, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best Shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25 cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for $2.00. Special offer good only at the following stores!

SPECIAL OFFER

To prove the quality and superi-ority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bot-tle of Kink Ine, price 35c., one cake of Kink Ine Soap, the best shampoo and toilet soap in the world, price 25c., both for only 50 cents.

Gray & Gray, 12th and You sts.
G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R sts. northwest.
Henry Evans, 922 F street N W.
L. H. Harris, 600 3d st. S. W.
W. S. Richardson, 316 4 1-2 st., southwest.
W. P. Napper, 1846 7th st. N.W.
John W. Morse, 19th and L sts.
Davis' Pharmacy, 11th and You streets northwest.
F. A. Tschiffely, Jr., 475 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
E. S. Ledbetter & Son, Alexandria Va.
Board & McGuire, 1912 14th street N. W.

A HIGH DEGREE

SIGNET SHOE.

of satisfaction is a rare thing in most $3.00 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both.

The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our SIGNET SHOE.

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.
Looks first rate and wears that way every time.
It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy
Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,
491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

MR. KEMP.

The chief clerk of the police department, Mr. Kemp, is no doubt the most popular official in that department, with but two exceptions. The next man to him is Captain Swindalls and then Captain Amoss. Mr. Kemp has always a pleasing word for everybody who comes to the office. He is not pompous and neither does he imagine that every officer in the police department is his inferior. He is not dogmatic or vindictive, but, whenever he can assist an unfortunate he is always willing and ready to do so. He never looks as if he is angry with himself and that the entire police department rests upon his shoulders. He is a busy man also, but never too busy to see you and give the unfortunate a respectable audience. These are only a few things that make him popular with the people irrespective of color or condition. Captains Amoss and Swindalls are two of the most reliable officials at headquarters. Their records stand as monuments to posterity. Captain Swindalls is a member of the Police Trial Board. He dislikes bossism and meddlers. Captain Amoss is a veteran member of the force. He is a matter of fact man, not easy to become excited of impetuous.

Assistant Superintendent Boardman is the brains of the police department. The department never improved till he was made assistant superintendent. He too knows how to treat patrons who come to the department. He doesn't act as if the entire deparment belongs to him and citizens have no rights that the department must not respect.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mr. Joseph Ghant of the Penna. R. R. was in our city last week. He married Miss Jennie Delany. Mr. Ghant says that the railroads of nowadays do not examine applicants.

Miss Lottie Johnson of 125 D street, S. W., graduated last Friday from the Manual Training School, Dr. Bruce Evans, principal. She was the recipient of many presents, among them a diamond cross presented by her father.

Last week we ran across our old friend Alex. Watson, president of the Waiters and Ex-Waiters' Union. Alex. is still at Harvey's.

It is said that as a result of the beef row, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will go and Gifford Pinchot, Chief of Forestry, will succeed him.

Senator W. B. Allison, from Iowa, is on his last illness. He is suffering from kidney trouble.

A red-headed colored girl of Springfield, Ohio, who was one of the brightest members of the graduating class, caused the Board of Education to dismiss Superintendent Wm. Leach because it was required of her to quietly accept her diploma and not appear at the exercises.

Rev. Matthews Anderson of Philadelphia, pastor of Berean Presbyterian Church, colored, was refused admission to the banquet given at the general assembly at Des Moines, Iowa. He blames the church, as there was no kick on the part of the proprietor.

Dr. P. B. Brooks, 33d degree, is still located at his old place, 306 Third street, S. W. The doctor when he first started out took a post graduate course. Ill. Brooks is a friend to The Bee and The Bee is a friend to the Dr.

E. MURRAY

REGULAR ONE DOLLAR CREAM AT 90 CENTS PER GALLON, CHURCHES, FAIRS ETC. THESE PRICES GO INTO EFFECT ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th.

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Removes Spells and Evil Influences
Re-unites the Separated and
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This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnish the famous Columbia Springs.

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French and American Ice Creams, Ices and Sherbets.

Fine Line of Oysters and Sea Food Always in Stock.

Cafe for Gentlemen and Ladies Prices always consistent with the excellence of the goods. Special rates offered to dealers, to churches and religious bodies. I. E. Williamson Proprietor and Manager.

Telephone Connection.

Mrs. Dr. Harris, who with her husband, Dr. L. H. Harris, of F and 3rd streets, S. W., was the second colored lady doctor of pharmacy in the District to practice in the D. C. The Dr. is doing a rushing business in the Southwest.

Country dinner will be served at St. Luke's picnic June 28. Green Willow Park, Anacostia.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

—12 year-old—

Dixie Rye

Of rare medicinal value. Very mellow—leaves breath sweet

$1.25 Full Qt.

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FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 3 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1865, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, easy and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford Preston, on each package. Before all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.25 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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We offer heavy China Mattings as low as 12½c
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